SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 133— BOMBAY FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1924. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th „	DONGOLA ..	KHIVA*	9,097
21st „	NALDERA ..		15,996
28th „	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th „	CHINA ..	MOLOJA*	10,911
19th „	DELTA ..		8,097
26th „	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th „	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd „	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th „	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th „	CHINA ..		7,952
18th „	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th „	CALEDONIA		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
13th June.	DURENDA*	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th „	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd „	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th „	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st „	MORVADA ..	8,193

Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th June	JEYPORE †*		5,318
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd „	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
10th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
8th June	VITA ..	Busreh via K'chi 10-30 a. m.
11th „	BANDRA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
11th „	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay,
P. O. Box. 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box No. 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	31st May	9th June
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi	5303	8th June	22nd „
*Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14th „	28th „
*Tamba Maru	N. Wadi	5843	28th „	12th July
Calcutta Maru	A. Ito	5339	17th July	31st „
*Awa Maru	T. Kurita	6028	28th „	11th Aug.

Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	530	240	160	125
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA—
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No :- 20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay Karachi via Malabar.
3. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
4. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
5. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

THE MOGUL LINE.
STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.

The s.s. "SHUJA", 4932 tons is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius via Karachi about the 25th June, 1924.
Has excellent accommodation for deck and cabin passengers.
For freight and other particulars apply to the undersigned.
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
16, Bank Street, BOMBAY.

Dr. D Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7. A.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA.

PREMIUM RESERVE FUND EXCEEDS 55 LAKHS.

Result of the last acturial Report duly approved by the Society allows a reversionary bonus of Rs. 75 per policy of Rs. 1,000.
The Society has several attractive plans and generally settles the claims so as to cause least possible trouble to its constituents.
Prospectus and forms of insurance can be had from the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Acting Manager,
Bombay Branch.
94 Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds 42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial, Bank Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand
is the
Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA.
It is now being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

TRIAL SOLICITED
for Government Tests and other particulars

Apply to

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market, Opposite Railway Station
AHMEDABAD.

INSURANCE.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

Growing by Millions
1923

New Business -	156	Millions
Business in Force	738	,,
Income - - -	36	,,
Assets - - -	141	,,

The amount set aside for the payment of Dividends to Policyholders in 1924 is the largest in the history of the Company.

Write for a copy of Annual Report.

M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE :—1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.— AGENTS for every district, head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the
SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—BOOKSTALL CLERK for Belgaum, Cash Security Rs. 300, Salary Rs. 17. Commission on Sales 3 per cent. HIGGINBOTHAMS, LTD., Mount Road, MADRAS. A19828

WANTED—SUPERVISORS and CLERKS for a Commercial firm. Applicant should have business experience, and willing for travelling duties. Apply stating salary to ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi. A R10532

WANTED—A CHIEF ENGINEER for a public Electric Supply undertaking. Applicants should have had several years' experience in the construction and maintenance of a supply system with Diesel Engines and High Tension Alternating Current. Pay Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per mensem according to qualifications. Applications should reach RAIZADA BHAGAT RAM, M.L.C., Chairman, The Jullundur Electric Supply Company, Limited, Jullundur City by the 21st of June, 1924, accompanied with full details of past expperience. A 19803

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—CURZON HOUSE, suitable for big Hotel. For plan and particulars apply to LALA RADHA MOHAN, Rais, Delhi. C R10515

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

EXCELLENT PLOT OF LAND on Koregaon Estate, Poona, with fresh extended building time limit. Selling cheap. Apply immediately Box No. 285, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." G10541

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem. Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ST. MORITZ.

SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel the finest, absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE

MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

HOTEL LOTTI

AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL

PARIS—Rue de Castiglion

PARIS

Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

ALLAHABAD.

CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.

'Phone 222.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS and ADVERTISERS for "KARTUT", the Central Magazine of Trade Industry and matters of General interest. Annual subscription Rs. 4. Apply to MANAGER, "Kartut", Lakhan Thri, Ajmer. N R10436

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,

Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 21986

RS. 300 MONTHLY.—Absolutely guaranteed. Send no money but self-addressed (½ anna) stamped envelope and see how this amount can be earned by working two hours weekly. A. H. COMPANY, Agra. T R10545

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE —The new session commences from the 12th June, 1924. Enrolments are proceeding. Apply:— PRINCIPAL, Great Western Bldg., Apollo St., Bombay. M R10535

THE INSTITUTION FOR INDIAN LADIES —Admits married and unmarried ladies also widows. Re-opens June 9th., Janmashtami House, Khetwadi, Girgaon, Bombay. M

ST COLUMBA HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS —(United Free Church of Scotland Mission,) Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.—The School will RE-OPEN for the Rains Term on Wednesday, June 11, at 10-15 a.m. Boarders should return the previous day. All new pupils should appear for the Entrance Examination on June 11. M R10546

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—50 different South America, including Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Chili, Argentine and Venezuela, fine value at Rs. 1/4. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD. L19827

SCIENCE OF THE SEXES. Relations of the Sexes. Grace Darling, Matrimonial Alliance each one Rupee. List free. VALE OFFICE, PONDICHERRY. L R10530

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

ROYAL JEWELLERY.

A FEW COSTLY JEWELS from an Aristocratic family of Oudh for immediate sale.

One huge-sized sharp-coloured Emerald.

One large priceless Ruby.

One large Pearl Necklace of uniform and proportionate size.

All suitable for Indian Princes and big Jewellers.

Inspection solicited.

Bona-fide purchasers please apply to the undersigned at the following time before 8th June, 1924:—

Forenoon—8 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Afternoon—3 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.

S. M. JAFAR,

Sattar Building,

Flat No. 16, Mahim, Bombay. R10542

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

OWING to causes beyond the undersigned's control, the bridge over the Nira River on the Poona Mahableshwar Road, is not likely to be completed till the end of June.

2. From the records of the last 11 years, it has been ascertained that 16th of June is the earliest date on which the low level causeway across the Nira River, just below the Lloyd dam at Bhatgar was submerged. Hence it may reasonably be assumed that up to that date the Mahableshwar Poona Road via Bhatgar will remain open, as at present, unless the rains begin prematurely this year.

3. If there is earlier rain and the Nira Causeway near the Bhatgar works is under water, all traffic from Mahableshwar to Poona via the Bhatgar works will be temporarily suspended till the floods subside. In that case the only route open for traffic will be by rail via Wathar.

4. When there is rain and likelihood of the Causeway being submerged, notices will be issued from time to time during the month of June, as occasion arises, warning the public that the road is blocked or liable to remain blocked for an indefinite period, during which the road will be closed to all vehicular traffic.

5. During the first fortnight of June, notice will also be given at intervals of 3 or 4 days whether the low level Causeways at Bhatgar are passable or not,

(Sd./) N.N. AYYANGAR,

Executive Engineer,

Satara District. C19770

COTTON WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in the CROWN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, situated at Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Offers and tenders for the same will be received in the Company's Office at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, upto 4 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 9th June, 1924, along with a cash deposit of Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred only) for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders wholly or in part. Tender forms may be procured from the Company's Office during office hours.

(Sd./) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents. C19807

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER to take charge of Fire Brigade. Those having experience only need apply state age, terms and qualifications.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Hyderabad (Deccan.) 19834

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that Messrs. VIRJI SHOJPAL and UMARSEY JETHA who were partners in our firm have severed their connection as such partners in our firm from 4th June, 1924. Public are therefore requested not to deal with the said Virji Shojpal and Umarsey Jetha for or on behalf of our firm.

SHAH CHAPSI BHARA & CO.,

By the hand of POPATBHAI LALJI. C R10544

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WAMANRAO BHAI THAKKUR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that Piece or parcel of land of the pension and tax tenure now redeemed together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Benham Hall Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 314 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 510, New No. 111A/2500, 2B/2509, Old Survey No. 573, 573 and New Survey No. 10/7887 and Cadastral Survey No. 1422 and bounded, on the East by the said Benham Hall Lane, on the West by the property of Ganesh Ramji, on the North by the property of Shankarlal Vithal Achary, on the South by the property of Byramji Pestonji Mehta and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 339 and Street No. 19 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1924.

MERWANJI KOLA AND CO.,

Purchaser's Attorneys. C19842

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1256 of 1924.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 7th day of April, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, Order V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

RAHIMBHAI CASSAMBHAI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Dungri, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

versus

ALI MAHOMED SALEMAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Bandra, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims from the Defendant the sum of Rs. 4,090-5-0 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from 6th January, 1922, till judgment, costs and interest on judgment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 24th day of June, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 11th day of April, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 11th day of April, 1924.

Messrs. KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL, Plaintiff's Attorneys. C19837

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October 1922, and the Order, dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the undivided one equal third share or interest in the following immoveable property subject to the lease hereinafter referred to will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 20th day of June, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that undivided one-equal third share or interest in all that piece of land, situate at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, on the West side of Tardeo Road, containing by admeasurement 3,651 square yards or thereabouts, and registered with other lands in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52, New No. 453, Old Survey No. 73, New Survey No. 7084, and Cadastral Survey No. 728 (part of) Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division, and bounded on the East by Tardeo Road, on the West by the leasehold ground of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, on the South by the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company and on the North by the Mills of the Alliance Spinning Company, subject to the Indenture of Lease, dated 31st August, 1871, and made between Framji Nanabhoy Davar of the one part and the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of the other part and the term thereby granted of 999 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14-K, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA, Commissioner. C19671

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DAHIGAVRI, wife of Shripat Gordhandas, late of Bombay, Kayastha Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

SHRIMAN SHRIPAT, of Bombay, Kayastha Hindu Inhabitant, a Share-broker, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the son of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd). P. B. MALABARI Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 27th day of May, 1924.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys. C19838

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MEGHJI RAVJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Merchant a widower ..... Deceased.

BHAGWANDAS GIGA, of Bombay, Hindu Merchant, Executor according to the tenor of the said Will of the deceased, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 4th day of June, 1924.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys. C19841

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1346 of 1924.

SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 11th day of April, 1924. Summons under O. XXXVII, r. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

RAHIMBHAI CASSUM, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Khadak, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs

(1) ALI MAHOMED SALEH MAHOMED of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Turner Road, Bandra, District Thana; (2) Messrs. ALIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,

ALI MAHOMED SALEH MAHOMED, Esquire,

1st Defendant abovenamed.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, etc.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you and the abovenamed 2nd Defendant under Order XXXVII, Rule 2, of the Civil Procedure Code, for Rupees 7,500 for principal and Rupees 64 for notarial charges making in the aggregate the sum of Rs. 7,564 for principal due to him by the Defendants being the amount of three Promissory Notes respectively, dated 8th December, 1923, 24th December, 1923, and 25th January, 1924, for their respective amount of Rs. 2,500 each and Rupees 64 for Notarial Charges as mentioned in the Plaint herein and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on Rs. 2,500 from 10th March, 1924, on Rs. 2,500 from 25th February, 1924, and on Rs. 2,500 from 28th March, 1924, and costs, costs and interest on Judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 7,564 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rupees 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, Rule 3, of the said Code.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 16th day of April, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 16th day of April, 1924.

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO., Plaintiff's Attorneys. C19840

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JUDISDICTION.

Suit No. 1392 of 1924.

SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 14th day of April, 1924. Summons under O. XXXVII, r. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

RAHIMBHAI CASSUM, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Khadak, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

ALI MAHOMED SALE MAHOMED, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Turner Road, Bandra, District Thana ..... Defendant

To,

ALI MAHOMED SALEH MAHOMED, Esquire,

The Defendant abovenamed

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, etc.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you and the abovenamed 2nd Defendant under Order XXXVII, Rule 2, of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 5,000 for principal and interest due to him by you being the amount of two Promissory Notes respectively, dated 27th November, 1923, for Rs. 2,500 each as mentioned in the Plaint herein and interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from 25th day of March, 1924, till judgment, costs and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 5,000 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rupees 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, Rule 3, of the said Code.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN, MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 17th day of April, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 17th day of April, 1924.

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO., Plaintiff's Attorneys. C19839

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients the purchasers have contracted to purchase from Messrs. MOHANJI DHARAMSHI AND CO., the undermentioned property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Vile Parla, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, of the Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring about 26 Gunthas bearing Survey No. 249, Plot No. 2, Town Planning Scheme, No. 5 Plot No. 54, and the annual assessment whereof is Rs. 5-5-6 bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Church Road, on or towards the West by Gowan, on or towards the North by the properties of Chimanlal Hiralal and Dayabhai Nagindas and on or towards the South by the property of Mohandas Ratanjee.

ALL persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever, in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale shall be completed without any reference to such claim or claims (if any) and the same shall be considered to have been waived.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1924.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C19836

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of AMBALAL MAGANLAL, Hindu inhabitant, Waste Merchant ..... Deceased.

KESHAVLAL AMBALAL, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Goolal Wadi, without the Fort, Waste Merchant ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Twenty-third day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 23rd day of May, 1924.

Messrs. CHITNIS, KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA.
Attorneys for Petitioner.
C19833

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 932 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 17th day of March, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27. O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII. r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. BHICAMCHAND BALKISONDAS, a firm, carrying on business in Bombay at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, as Shroffs, Merchants and Commission Agents ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. TAHER AND CO., a firm, of Merchants, carrying on business at Bombay, Nagdevi Street, without the Fort ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 4,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 1 per cent. per mensem from the 13th day of August, 1922, till judgment and costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 24th day of June, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the Suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 25th day of March, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.

R. B. PATEL,

The 25th day of March, 1924.

Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C19876

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN FLANNEL TROUSERS, FELT CAPS, LAMPWARE, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the Bank concerned:—
1 case 122 pairs cotton and woollen Flannel Trousers.
1 case Felt Caps (as per Invoice of Christy and Co., Ltd.)
40 cases Lampware 1000 sets Perforated Enamelled canopies (for Kitson lights.)

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred English brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 pair Kathiawady horses quiet in harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Nash motor car, 6 cylinders, 7 seater, 25-30 h.p., magneto and electric fittings, in perfect running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT AGRIPADA ESTATE PLOT NO. 70 AND 70A

Suit No. 1757 of 1924.

Miya Ahmed Usman and others vs. Mahamed Miya Haji Miya Ahmed Khandwani and others.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and in pursuance of the consent Decree, dated 13th November, 1923, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY the 7th June sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground being Plot Nos. 70 and 70A. of the Agripada Estate (West) of the Improvement Trust of the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2346 square yards or thereabouts together with the buildings erected thereon situate at Gilder Street, registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3525 and in Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4134 (1) 4134 (1A.), and Street Nos. 70 and 70A. and bounded on the North and West by the said Gilder Street, on the East by Plot No. 71 of the said Estate and on the South by the said Sutar Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

P. H. The name of Mr. Haji Abdulla Miya Khandwani in previous advertisement in connection with the sale of the above property was a clerical mistake. He is not concerned with this property.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th June, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SOFAS, DECEASED'S FURNITURE, GODREJ'S SAFE, SUIT CASES, SILVER CIGARETTE CASE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th June, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture, consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, etc.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator-General of the estates and effects of the following deceaseds.

(1) Re: Estate of late Mr. W. H. Thomson:—
Wearing apparels cupboard, writing table, chair, Marine Engineering books, Leather Suit cases, telescope boots, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of late Bai Fatmabi:—
Godrej safe, writing table, chairs, cots, cupboard, copper cooking pots, carpets, etc.

(3) Re: Estate of late Mr. F. H. Baker:—
Trunk, wearing apparels, Suit case, Silver cigarette case, etc.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th June, 1924.

MENESSE & CO

AUCTIONEERS
No. 35, Hummum Street Fort
Telephone No. 24033.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, CABLE CHAIN; STEEL WIRE ROPE; EMPTY CASKS & CASES; EMPTY OIL CASKS, DRUMS, & TINS; LIFE JACKETS; TROOP GEAR; GALLY GEAR; OLD CARPET & DUTCH MATTING; BARGES "MANDWA" & "SOFALA" ETC., ETC

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Aucion on WEDNESDAY the 11th June, 1924, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagaon, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with sections 88 and 167 of the Sea Custom Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs Bombay Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th June 1924 at 2-30 p.m. at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, the following goods.

Spectcale Frames, Spectcales, Wearing apparel, Cinema films, Empty kerosine oil cases and tins, picture post cards, Golf sticks, Empty bottles, empty cigaretts tins, Photo Materials, Cigarettes, tins ghee and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th June, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT LOVE-STORY EVER FILMED
The Picturization of the world-famous Romance and stage success
A LADY of QUALITY (8 REELS.)
STARRING
VIRGINIA VALLI
with MILTON SILLS
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.
"THE CHILD THOU GAVEST ME"
With Lewis Stone and a Real All-Star Cast.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"A BILL OF DIVORCEMENT"
Featuring CONSTANCE BINNEY.
EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"WHEN THE CLOUDS ROLL BY"
Featuring DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular
Novelty
CINEMA
PRESENTS TO-NIGHT
AT 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.
Priscilla Dean
In Universal's Production De Luxe
'The Exquisite Thief'
and a 2-Reeled Universal's Super-Comic
'Nobody's Darling'
Featuring
BABY PEGGY
A Wonderful Treat for the People of the City.
F-T-S-O-R
It's Puzzling Thousands—
CAN YOU SOLVE IT ???
To-morrow you will know the Meaning of these Mysterious Initials!

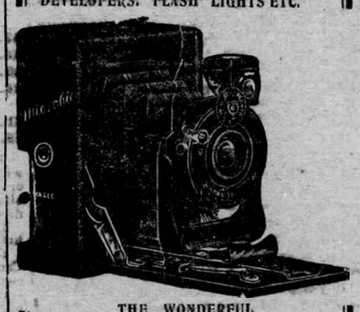
Miss
Not to Witness & Enjoy
TO-MORROW NIGHT
AND ON
SUNDAY NOON
Punjab Mail
The Most Popular Hindi Drama
At the Elphinstone Theatre.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
"KALA-NAG"
(The Triumph of justice)
in eight parts
Daily 5. 7. 9. and 11. p. m.
Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday
Extra shows at 3, p. m.
Price as usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

One Week More!
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
has the pleasure to present
VIKRAM CHARITRA
OR
VIKRAM OUTWITTED
Produced By
Saraswati Film Co.
From the Story and Scenario by "VINODKANT"
Proving conclusively that
"Intelligence is above Power"
Featuring
Miss TARA
Supported by
Asubhai, Gopalji, Boras, etc.
PRODUCED at Majestic Studio.
—TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL—

GLOBE.
COMING! COMING!
Saturday 7th June 1924
PATHE'S GREATEST & LATEST SERIAL
HAUNTED VALLEY
Featuring
The World's Favourite
RUTH ROLAND
For the 1st Time in India.
GLOBE.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED
AGFA
PLATES, FILMS, CHEMICALS,
DEVELOPERS, FLASH LIGHTS ETC.



THE WONDERFUL
"IHAGEE" REFLEX CAMERAS.
The cheapest on the market.
"BVK" Photo-Papers of all grades.
CONTINENTAL PHOTO STORES,
Proprietors.
Dalal Trading Co.,
73, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKE
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, June 5.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:—
S S Vita, Grant, Busreh.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Hatkhola for Karachi.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vita, 1455 tons, Captain W C Grant, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

THURSDAY, June 5.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Haliartus, 3,235, L'pool, 14/6, J F & Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 3330, London 7/6, M M and Co
3 Ct. Canterbury, 5351, K'chi, 7/6, K N and Co.
4 Ct. Venice, 3222, N. F. 7/6 K N Co.
5 Alps Maru, 4,162, Kobe, 9/6, O S Kaisha
6 Perim, 4779, London, 4/6, M M and Co
7 Dalgoma 3517 K'chi, 13/6 M M & Co.
10 Karoa, 3607, E A Ports, 11/6, M M and Co
11 Arioste, 2,760, Hull, N.F., J F & Co
12 Ockenfels, 4681, N F, N F, I Edwards Ltd.
14 Crisfield, 4668, New York, N F, Vol Bros
15 Asia, 4,460, Genoa 14/6, M Italiana.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olympia, 3266, Glasgow, 9/6, Graham & Co.
3 Bandra, 1877, P Gulf 11/6 M M and Co.
6 Nagato Maru, 4325, Kobe 9/6 N Y Kaisha.
9 Jeypore, 3209, N.F., 8/6, M M and Co.
12 and 13 Hat Khola, 4278, K'chi, 7/6 M M and Co.
15 Homeyun, 2732, Jeddah, N F T M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Varela, 1932, Basra, N F, M M and Co.
K Gazana, 3191, N F, N F M M & Co.
N Jalavijaya, 2,297, Moulmein, 8/6, Scindia S N Co.
M Chakla, 1727, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Malwa due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Merkara due about 16th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 28th July Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 30th June Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma due about 6th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Haliartus due about 9th June, Agent James Finlay Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto due about 3rd June, Agent J F Co

FROM ANTWERP.

Axenfels due about 31st May, Agent L Edward.
Vigo due about 16th June, Agent James Finlay and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 7th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Didderkerk due about 28th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Konderkerk due about 18th July, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 10th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aufora due about 8th June, Agent J. T Co
Cracovia due about 18th June Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capo-di-Monti due about 22nd June, Agent M Italiana.
Africa due about 3rd July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 15th June, Agent Volkart Bros.
Lepanto due about 12th June Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Hakodate Maru due about 8th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 16th June Agent O S Kaisha.
Wakasa Maru due about 14th June Agent N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 25th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Nagpore due about 18th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 25th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 14th June Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS....

June 5.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton waste, C Peroj and Co.; 24 cask condiment, M Ponjiaji and Sons; 75 bales goat hair, K Esmail; 2001 cwt myrabollam, P. Mathoradas and Co.; 40 bales wool, N M Vagir and Sons.

S S Olympia for New York:—6 bals wollen carpet Rugs, Fleming Shaw and Co,

S S Olympia for Piranes:—5 bales grey cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.;

S S Olympia for Smyrna:—15 bales grey cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mill Co. Ld.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—400 cwt mustard seed, A Durst; 105 cwt Gh. gum, P. Kooverji.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—15 bales cow hides, J Tribhowan; 14 bales cow hides, L. Dharia and Sons; 6 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co. 14 bundles woollen carpet, J S Narag and Sons; 15 cases cardmoms, G Suchidina and Co.; 192 bars silver, The Comptoir National D E Compte Depart

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for Marseilles; 11 cases essencial oil, Bombay Shipping Agency.

S S Perim for London:—90 cwt turmeric, Amin and Sons; 147 cask goat skin, Nizamudin and Co. 200 cwt. linseed, A Durst.

S S Perim for Leith:—2000 cwt white peas, D D Sassoon and Co.

S S Perim for Constantinople:—15 bundles woolen carpet, J S Narag and Sons,

S S Perim for Dunkirk:—435 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Persia for Trieste:—55 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co. 166 ales cotton, Bombay Co.; 110 bales cotton F. P. F F Campbell and Co. 100 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Persia for Venice:—110 bales cotton, Bombay Co.; 55 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S City of Canterbury for Marseilles:—700 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Ariosto for Middlesbrough dock:—500 tons Manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S City of Venice for Dunkirk:—5000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 2000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co. 7600 cwt Linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Venice for Liverpool:—165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Venice for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton Volkart Bros. 177 bales cotton waste, Volkart Bros. 55 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg:—11 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 99 cwt kang seed, Volkart Bros. 1000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros. 385 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 275 bales cotton, K Deochand and Co. 110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, 110 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co.

S S Ockenfels for Antwerp:—200 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Ockenfels for Ghent:—330 bales cotton, K. Deochand and Co.

S S Ockenfels for Rotterdam:—6000 cwt. wheat Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt crushed bones, F. Ebrahim and Co. Ld.

S S Asia for Naples:—10000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Asia for Genoa:—440 bales cotton, Vurdhwan Bros. 950 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Crisfield for New York:—4000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 20 cwt cardmoms, E. Virji and Co.; 2000 cwt myrobollam, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Jeypore for Hongkong—60 cwt jardaloo Chengtai; 17 cwt khadiakhar, Chengtai.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai—1500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.; 200 bales cotton, A Damodar; 100 bales cotton, Vurdhwan Bros.; 800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.; 4000 bundles cotton, L. Naranji; 200 bales cotton, H Rambhagat; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Vurdhwan Bros. 200 bales cotton, G Dossa; 675 bales cotton, N Fattelly and Co.

S S Jeypore for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Nagata Maru for Osaka—30 cwt chutney, M M Punjiaji and Co.

S S Nagata Maru for Shanghai—900 bales cotton, G K Kaisha. 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Alps Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Alps Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

IMPORTS.

June 5.

S S Olympia from Liverpool, Agents W and A Graham and Co.:—802 cases cotton, 385 bales cotton, 122 bales cotton yarn, 194 cases cotton yarn, 42 cases bleached cotton, 132 bales grey cotton, 22 bales dyed cotton, 40 bales grey cotton yarn, 20 bales water proof cloth, 160 old newspaper, 52 bales paper, 32 bales bleached cotton, 100 cases bath bricks, 200 cases condensed milk, 25 cases bottled beer 27 cases toilet soap, 60 cases alum. circles, 963 cases common soap, 1470 boxes common soap, 40 kegs murriate of ammonia, 100 kegs crystal soda, 500 drums caustic soda, 37 drums, caluium chloride, 75 pieces unprinted colouns, 50 D/bags glue, 40 cases carbonater of ammonia; 50 drums Izal disinf. fluid, 100 bags Igal Disng. opwder, 46 bundles yellow metal circles, 9464 bundles galvd. corr sheet, 2303 bundles galvd. plain sheet.

From Glasgow:—68 cases cottons, 65 bales cotton yarn, 17 cases cotton yarn, 24 cases sewing cotton reels, 510 cases whisky, 45 cases rum, 16 cases wine, 297 bales paper, 12 drums Tar oil, 12 drums carbolic acid, 12 drums linseed oil, 65 Hhds ale, 70 barrels paraffin wax, 17 barrels coal Pitch, 20 cask red lead, 50 D/bags fire clay, 50 bags rivets, 500 bundles gadvd. corr sheet, 5000 square fire bricks, 1000 fire bricks.

S S Alpine Range from Akyab. Agents—Scindia Steam N Co. Ltd.—74423 bags rice.

S S Nizam from Calcutta. Agents, Turner, Morrison and Co:—54 cask Red lead dry, 40 kegs red lead dry, 428 kegs white paint, 42 kegs white zinc paint, 38 kegs white lead paint, 44 kegs black paint, 89 kegs red paint, 19 kegs green paint, 20 kegs mogal coal, 40 drums white zinc paint, 19 drums black enamel; 15 drums turpentine, 12 drums turpsal, 43 kegs jointing paste, 192 caste coal tar, 300 cask coal pitch, 53 bales paper, 52 bales gunnies 100 bags salt, 25 coils manilla rope.

From Madras:—14 bales cotton yarn, 75 bales cotton waste, 19 bales cotton twist, 2 bales cotton white malls, 331 bales raw cotton, 30 bags Tookmarie seed, 50 cases aniline dyes, 56 drums aniline dyes.

From Cochin:—1200 cases coroagem, 240 cases black tea, 344 bundles coir rope,
From Tuticorin:—704 bales raw cotton.
From Calicut:—200 bags copra. 254 bales raw cotton,

From Badagara:—1534 bags ropra, 327 bags Cocoanut, 33 bags light pepper.

S S City of Canterbury from Liverpool. Agents: Killick Nixon and Co.:—81 bales cotton yarn, 13 cases cotton yarn, 50 cases tacks, 86 cases yarn, 74 cases colour, 56 cases biscuits, 25 cases bottled stout, 36 cases bottled beer, 16 cases writing ink, 34 cases oil, 28 bales cottons, 108 cases cotton, 34 cases umbrella furnitore, 155 cases brandy, 53 cases cartridges, 215 cases paint, 1296 kegs paint, 55 drums oil, 50 pieces unfinished colomns, 20 iron D/s composition ships bottom, 48 barrels tallow, 2300 boxes soap, 1080 cask china clay, 21 cask hoes, 15 cask silicate of soda, 34 cask tallow, 25 boxes common soap, 35 bales paper, 16 bales packing paper, 2867 bundles galvd. corr. sheet.

S S Gazanspore Akyab. Agents. British India S N Co. Ltd.—77062 bags rice.

From Cochin:—266 bundles coir rope, 30 coils coir rope, 206 bundles coir yarn matted.

S S Corfe Castle from Dalgao Bay Agents W and A Graham and Co.:—3982 tons coal.

COMMERCIAL.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

MESSRS. S. MONTAGU AND CO.'S REPORT.

LONDON, May 14.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 7th instant, amounted to £126,345,760, as compared with £128,293,715 on the previous Wednesday.

The Indian Bazaars have taken a large share of the moderate amount of gold offering in the market this week.

Gold valued at 4,050,000 dols. has been received in New York from London.

The Transvaal gold output for April 1924 amounted to 768,923 fine ounces, as compared with 795,671 fine ounces for March 1924 and 743,651 fine ounces for April 1923.

The United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of April were as follows:—

Netherlands, Imports £27,957.
Belgium, Exports £4,100.
France Imports, £300, Exports £2,767
Spain and Canaries, Imports £2,919.
Egypt, Exports £14,000.
West Africa, Imports £140,197, Exports 2,575.

United States of America, Imports £2,837, Exports 4,307,715.

Central America and W. Indies, Imports 1,045.

Various S. American countries, Imports £260.
Rhodesia, Imports £191,917.
Transvaal, Imports 4,411,478.
British India, Exports 782,139.
Straits Settlements Exports £12,34/
Other Countries Imports 9,651, Exports £217,605.

Total Imports £4,788,561, Exports £5,343,244

SILVER.

After the steady advance of prices during the last week or so there has been a healthy reaction. This is but natural considering that on the whole there is really an absence of competition. Only the recurrence at intervals of bear covering contends at the present time with the enquiry for the Continent, as China and India do not figure as buyers. Moderate selling takes place occasionally from China. It has not been difficult at the higher level of prices to obtain silver from America, but even if the market continues mainly of a "one-horse" character, the undertone is likely to keep good, and should competition from India or China set in, rising rates can be expected. A feature of the week has been considerable Continental sales, which, however, found a ready market.

The China correspondent of the "Capital" Calcutta, thus deals with the movements of silver coin in Manchuria and Mongolia:

"The demand for silver dollars in Manchuria is still to a certain extent unsatisfied, silver dollars at the present time going to a great extent to Manchuria and Dairen. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Japanese yen notes have superseded Russian rouble notes in Manchuria which prior to 1919 were current in North Manchuria. For instance the Bank of Chosen notes in North Manchuria at the end of last year were estimated to be nearly 100,000,000 yen. It is stated that Chinese bankers in Tientsin are objecting to the transport of silver specie to Urga, the capital of Mongolia, and also have protested against the levying of the 20 per cent. tax by the Russian authorities on imported and exported goods from Urga. In the long petition that they have sent to the Peking Government the bankers pointed out that some 3,000,000 dollars are exported every year from Kalgan to Urga thus creating a diminution in silver stocks not only in Tientsin but also in Peking. It is contended that this is eventually finding its way to Russia. It would be interesting to note how an exported quantity of 3,000,000 dollars could have such a serious effect on the monetary markets of North China as the Tientsin merchants try to picture.

Just how much of this silver goes into Russia proper for hoarding it is difficult to state, but reliable dispatches from the Consular bodies at Kalgan seem to lean to the view that most of it is used legitimately and in the financing of trade. The Mongolians, no doubt, are addicted to hoarding silver currency, but in this respect they are certainly not unique, for the people of China are similarly given to hoarding silver, a very pronounced feature in many interior parts."

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.).

Notes in circulation April 22 18223; April 30 18133; May 7 18051.

Silver coin and bullion in India April 22 7838; April 30 7749; May 7 7676.

Gold coin and bullion in India April 22 2232; April 30 2232; May 7 2232.

Securities (Indian Government) April 22 5733; April 30 5753; May 7 5753.

Securities (British Government) April 22 1400; April 30 1399; May 7 1400.

Bills of Exchange Arpil 22 1000; April 30 1000; May 7 1000.

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 7th May.

The stock in Shanghai on the 10th instant consisted of about 35,900,000 ounces in sycee 46,000,000 dollars and 4,200 silver bars as compared with about 35,300,000 ounces in sycee 46,000,000 dollars, and 4,760 silver bars on the 3rd instant.

Quotations—

BAR SILVER P. OZ. STD.

May 8th 33.5/16d cash.
May 9th 33.11/16d cash.
May 10th 33.3/4d cash.
May 12th 33.5/8d cash.
May 13th 33.9/16d cash.
May 14th 33.5/8d cash.
Average 33.593d cash.
May 8th 33.3/16d 2 mos
May 9th 33.7/16d 2 mos
May 10th 33..1/2d 2 mos.
May 12th 33.7/16d 2 mos
May 13th 33.7/16d 2 mos
May 14th 33.7/16d 2 mos
Average 33.408d. 2 mos

BAR GOLD P. OZ. FINE.

May 8th 94s 3d.
May 9th 94s. 7d.
May 12th 94s. 8d.
May 13th 94s. 7d.
May 14th 94s. 6d.
Average 94s. 6.2d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively ½d. and 7/16d. above those fixed a week ago.

SPANISH PROTECTION FOR NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" publishes a royal decree on protection for the Spanish national industries. Protection is to be afforded to new industries or industries capable of further development in one or other of the following forms:—(1) Agreements, concessions, or advantages which the Administration can grant without direct economic assistance; (2) loans of money with the assistance of the Banco de Credito Industrial; (3) guarantee of a minimum interest on capital invested; (4) bounties on exports. The amount of 10 million pesetas a year granted for bounties on exports is to be raised to 15 millions. The fuel, material, plant, &c., used in the protected industries must be of Spanish production, except in cases where it is absolutely necessary for technical reasons that they should be acquired abroad, where there exists a difference in price of over 15 per cent, where the question of time is of importance, or where insufficient quantities exist in Spain.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, June 5.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 7/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 570.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 620.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 610.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 133½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 128¼.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 238.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 331.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.31-3/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 85.10.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60.
London—Brussels Frcs. 97.40.
London—Rome Liras 99.10.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, June, 10.

Telegraph Transfers ..	..1/4 15/16 Firm
Bar Gold	..£ 4—15—6 Quoit.
Bar Silver Spot ..	..34 7/8 „

London, June 4.

Sentes 3%	52
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/8
„ 2 months hence ..	34 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver—China was small sel er. Quoit.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.	
Interest day to day loan	1 7/8
„ 7 days market loans	2 1/2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 5.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/4 7/8
Bank Demand	1/4 29/32
Doc Acceptance 3/m/s	1/5 1/8
Fcs. Demand	500
American Dollars	331
Hongkong Dollars	173
Shanghai	238
Japan	133
Singapore	167

Market Steady.

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 2.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 3 3/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4.
5 per cent Reuter 22 3/8.

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, June 4.

Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 88 1/2—1/8
Victory Bonds 4 % ..	£ 92 3/8 unchd.
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	101 1/16+1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/8 unchd.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	47 „
Indian Stock 3 1/2% ..	66 3/8+1/8
(Sterling Loan)	
Govt. Securities 3 % ..	57 1/8+1/8

London, June 4.

Conversion Loan	.. £ 78 1/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	.. £ 103 1/4
7 per cent Indian Loan ..	.. £ 113 1/2

BULLION.

BOMBAY, June 5.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/3.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/13/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/13/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/14/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 83/6.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 83/9.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 84.

LONDON, June 4.

Bar gold ready s. 95-6.
Silver ready d. 34-14.
Silver forward d. 34-9.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Steady, America sold, Market depends upon Continent.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 5.

Ready—25—13—9

Vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Jeth 25-13-9			25—13—9
Asad 25-14-9			25—14—9

Teji Mandi :—
Jeth 0—2—6
Asad 0—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay June 5.

Ready :—83—6—0.

Vaida. Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Jeth 83-3-0	83-10-0		83—10—0
Asad 83-12-0	84-2-0		84—2—0

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—14—0
Asad 2—0—0
Tone—Market Steady.

GOLD.

London, June 4.

Of £700,000 received from South Africa, only small has been taken up for shipments to India.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Cloth is quiet and unsettled, yarns irregular.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, June 5.

3½ per cent paper Rs. 65/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1928-47 Rs. 94/8.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs 98/2.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/2.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/4.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/13.
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1931 Rs. 104/6.
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/10.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.

SHARES.

London, June 4.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and China	£ 19 7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£ 133
National Bank	£ 45 1/4
Eastern „	£ 5 3/4
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	..£ £ 12 3/4

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 395, Alliance 80, Apollo 26, Bombay Cotton 175, Bombay Dyeing 650/-, Century 361/4, Central India 4/0, Colaba Land 161/4, Crescent 226/4, Edward Sassoon 190xd, Fazulbhoy 856/4, Indian Bleaching 192/8xd, Indore Malwa 370, Kohinoor 1050, Madhowji 265, Mathuradas 295, New Great 340, New City 270, Pearls 500, Phoenix 440xd, Premier 95, Shapurji 197/8, Sholapur 10000, Simplex 235, Standard 1450, Swadeshi 525, Tata Mill 187/8, Vishnu Cotton 1700xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 490, Alcock 172/8xd, B Burma 330, B. Burma N. I. 80, Bt. Burma Pref. 3/4, B. Tramway 95, Bombay Steam 70, Bundi Cement 9xd, Katni Ordy. 72/8, Katni Defd. 190, New India Insur. 15/8, Shivrajpur 37/8, Tata Iron Ordy. 25, Tata Iron Defd. 83/12, Tata Hydro 810, Scindia Steam 6/1.

BANKS.

Imperial 1432/8, Imperial (Contributory) 370, India 80, Central 24/12, Eastern 80xd.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

In the Share Market to-day steady tone prevailed in jute shares with hardly any fluctuations in Howrah and Clive. The higher denominations in some instances were quoted. Lighter Lothian improved on some demand.

In coals on some sellers coming out, Bokaro and Ramgur declined about three points. Raneegunge and Talcher disclosed no change in values. Jainty West were enquired for, but scrip was scarce.

In tea shares though not a very large business resulted the tone continued firm. Dimakusi however marked some decline.

Imperial Banks were sought after.

Government Securities were steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper 68/3; 5 per cent Bonds 1933 98/8 S. L.; 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 99/4 S. L.; 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925 103; 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 104/10 S. L.; 6 per cent. Bonds 1927 102; 6 per cent. Bonds 1931 104/8.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 25/4.

Railways:—Barasat Basirhat Light Railway 67; Hoshiarpur Dhoab Branch Railway 76.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/8.

Jutes:—Auckland 175 S. L., Baily pref 102, Clive 31/8 S. L., Empire 46/4 S. L., Howrah 38/14, Kanknarrah 393 S. L., Kinnison 815 S. L., Lothian 395, Nuddea 40, Orient 176/8, Union 462/8.

Coals:—Bhalgora 9, Bokaro and Ramgur 26/12, Bolonpur 4/8, East Indian 33/4, Equitable 23/8, Jainty West 3/14, Lakurka 14/8, New Beerbhoom 40, New Manbhoom 45/8, Talcher 7/4, Union 20/4.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 36, B. I. Corporation ord 4/14, B. I. Corporation def 6.

Tea Companies:—Batelli 4/4, Bishnauth 30/12, Dauracherra 8/8, Dimakusi 30/12, Duffla ghur 12/4, Eastern Cachar 134, East India 18, Debentures 6 per cent., Reliance Jute debs. 96/8.

The Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling four and seven-eighth pense, and demand one shilling four and twenty-nine-thirty-second pence.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 4.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June Value	21/3
July Sellers	20/6
July-Sept. Sellers	20/4 1/2
Fine Java White C. & F. Bombay	
July-Sept. Sellers	20/8 1/2
Fine White Java C and F Karachi	
July Sept Sellers	20/8 1/2

Tone:—Dull.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman & Co.)

BOMBAY, 5th June 5 p.m.

Ready prices have been ruling steady with very scattered purchase demand, to-day's offtake for local consumptions computing to about 1900 bags. The New Crop Market in sympathy with foreign markets has ruled weak, round about the levels prevailing yesterday evening.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 24 per cwt.

Do. Transhipment Ex. Bond Rs. 18/14 per cwt.

Do. Shipment June Sh. 21/3 per cwt F. B. H.

Do. Shipment June-July Sh. 21 per cwt F. B. H.

Do. Shipment July-September Sh. 20/5 per cwt F. B. H.

RUBBER.

London, June 4.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, July/Aug. 10 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe June 10 5/8
Tone :—Steady—Sellers more reserved 57 1/4 received mutilated—correction, many will follow.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 5, 1924.

After the recent advance Reuter reported today 38 points lower in old crop and 87 to 102 points in new crop in New York futures. The market declined on long liquidation and speculative and Wall St., selling. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 19 points down. The decline was due to local selling.

Messrs. Chhotalal Jeevraj's New York friends Messrs. A Norden and Co.'s cable under date 4th inst., as follows:

"Think that acute supply situation and very poor crop start justify confident purchases. Weekly weather reported bad. Now favourable west, unfavourable east."

In response to a sudden collapse in American market, the Marwadi Bazar here opened this morning easier at Rs. 526½ for F.G. Broach April/May delivery. At the outset, prices advanced on general buying to Rs. 528 but immediately gave way on Marwadi operators selling to Rs. 526. Since then, prices recovered again on Jobbers and Offices buying to Rs. 528¼ and after fluctuating within a rupee or so, closed at 4-30 p.m. at Rs. 527. Fine M.G. Oomra for July delivery, after having opened at Rs. 568 advanced to Rs. 569 in sympathy with the rise in Broach contract, but quickly declined on Marwadi Shroffs and Commission Houses selling to Rs. 567½. Buying by Offices and an Indore operator caused the market to improve again to Rs. 569½ and the market finally closed at Rs. 568 at 4-30; whilst new crop December/January Oomra opened at Rs. 489/90 and improving by a rupee or so, went down to Rs. 489½ on an Office selling. The rate since recovered on Marwadi Shroffs buying to Rs. 493 and at 4-30 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 492. F.G.M.G. Bengal for July delivery was nominally quoted at Rs. 539/- whilst for new crop December/January the rate was quoted at Rs. 449.

In the ready market yesterday the enquiry was poor and limited to high class Berar descriptions whilst ordinary cotton was neglected.

At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 527 and closed steady at Rs. 529½ on Bazar operators buying.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 5.
6-30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach April/May	529 1/2
Fully Good Bengal July ..	541
„ „ .. ..Dec/Jan	451
Fine Oomra ..July ..	571
„ „ .. ..Dec./Jan.	495

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 5.

Description, Super-Fine, Fine	F. G.	G. F.	G.	F. G. F.
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	575	560	545	530
M. G. Oomra No. 3	590	575	560	..
M. G. Broach	630	615	600	530
M. G Southerns	..	620	610	600 590
M. G. Mathia	580	565	550	..
M. G. Khandesh	585	570	555	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 5

Fully Good Broach April/May	527
„ „ Bengal July ..	539
„ Dec./January ..	449
Fine Oomra July ..	567
„ „ Dec./Jan. ..	492
Good Southerns May/June ..	585
„ „ Aug./Sept. ..	590

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, June 4.

New York Market 4th June:—

Previous Class.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
29.80	July	29.70—10	29.33—17	28.82	—98
26.80	Oct.	26.63—17	26.30—60	25.83	—97
26.07	Dec.			25.10	—97
25.87	Jan.			24.85	—102

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 26.63, lowest 25.83, range .80 points. Long liquidation. Speculative selling. Wall St. selling; Catching stop orders.

Liverpool Market 4th June:—

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
17.45	July	17.48+03	17.44+01	17.34—11	
15.60	Oct.	15.62+02	15.57—03	15.41—19	
15.04	Jan.	15.07+03		14.86—18	
14.89	Mar.			14.71—18	
Egyptian.					
21.65	Jul.			21.46—19	
19.40	Nov.			19.20—20	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Slightly warmer. Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt. Daily forecast: Entire belt generally fair. New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 150,000.

(2) American cross rate 4.31 5/8 Market quiet, local pressure. Better weather.

(3) Our travelling man wires: Route Central to South Texas: Too wet. 10 per cent. so foul that it will be necessary to replant or to abandon. Boll Weevil reported." Weekly Government weather report decidedly unfavourable. Much replanting necessary, flooded bottom lands, stands are poor

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 4.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ „ Sales of East Indian	50
Imports	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans Spot Quoit ..		18.37
Egyptian F. G F. Sakels ..		23.90
New York 11 a.m.	July ..	29.32+.19
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct. ..	26.30+.22
	Jan. ..	25.33+.21
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July ..	29.22
	Oct. ..	25.52

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 4.

Months.	Today's price.
June	..17.97—.3
July	..17.42—.3
Aug.	.. ..
Sept.	.. ..
Oct.	..15.56—.4
Nov.	.. ..
December	..15.15—.2
January	..15.02—.3

SHARE BAZAR.

5th June, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	395	395	
Bombay Cotton ..	475	475	
Bombay Dyeing ..	678-12-82-8	83-12-685	
Century ..	355-58-12	360	
Nagpur ..	465-66-4	67-8-470	
Colaba ..	175-78-12	80-181-4	
Crescent ex-divi. ..	225-26-4	27-8-228-12	
Indore ex-dvi. ..	367-8-70	370	
Kohinoor ..	1050	1060	
New Great ..	335-37-8	38-12-340	
Pearl ex-divi. ..	495-97-8	498-12	
Phoenix ..	430	442-8	
Bharucha ..	205-197-8	196-4	
Simplex ..	231-4-32-8	236-4	
Swan ex-divi. ..	760	760	
Swadeshi ..	516-4-17-8	525-526-4	
Pabni ..	305	305	
Fazal ..	846-51-4	857-8	
Mathuradas ..	295	295	
Tata Mill ..	205	205	
Globe ..	40	50	
Mysore ..	106-4	106-4	
Madhavji ..	265-60	265	
Finlay ex-divi. ..	540	540	
Gokak ..	100	101-4	
Edward Sassoon ..	190	190	
Meyre Sassoon ..	132-8	132-8	
Alcock ..	172-8	172-8	
Bombay Burma Old ..	330	330	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	95-95-10	95	
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	73-12	73-12	
Bundi Cement ..	8-4	8-4	
Central E Mining ..	22-8	22-8	
Indian Cement ..	47-8	47-8	
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	25	25	
Tata Steel Defd. ..	88-12-82-8	83-12	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 4.
To-day's Price.

Months.	
June	17.75—.25
July	17.24—.21
August	16.69—.21
September	16.08—.20
October	15.41—.19
November	15.41—.18
December	14.99—.18
January	14.86—.18
February	14.76—.18
March	14.71—.18
April	14.60—.17
May	14.51—.17
June	14.45—.18

Tone—barely Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool June 4.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	12.20
„ „ Fully Good ..	12.60
„ „	13.00
No. 1 Oomra Good ..	12.75
„ „ Fully Good ..	13.25
R. G. Broa Fine	13.75
„ Broach, Good ..	13.60
„ „ Fully Good ..	14.00
M. G. Scinede Fine ..	14.40
„ „ de. Good ..	12.10
„ „ Fully Good ..	12.50
„ „ Fine	12.90

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 4.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	..
„ „ to Continent ..	..
Futures at New York ..	..
„ „ July ..	..28.82+.02
„ „ Octobet ..	..25.83+.03
„ „ Dec. ..	..25.10+.05
„ „ Jan. ..	..24.85+.02
Spot Cotton at New York ..	..30.85—1.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	30.00—.88
Futures „ „ July ..	..28.72+.13
„ „ October ..	25.00+1.00
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	14 1/2
Silver Foreign Mined	66 3/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June. 4.

Months	Previous price.	To-days price.
June ..		21.86—.19
July ..		21.46—.19
August ..		21.10—.20
September ..		20.70—.20
October ..		19.85—.20
November ..		19.20—.20
December ..		19.10—.20
January ..		19.00—.20
Feb ..		18.85—.30
March ..		18.85—.20
April ..		18.85—.20
May ..		18.85—.20

METALS.

London, June 4.

English best Selected Copper ..	65 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	62
Copper Braziers	82
Yellow Metal	1 3/4
Hard Spelter .. .. Nominal	28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 7/8

Tin Block £21 3/4.

BRASS.

Bombay June. 5.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Brass English	3/4	65	0	0
Do	1	62	0	0
Do	1 1/4	62	0	0
Do	1 1/2	62	0	0
Do	1 3/4	62	0	0
Do	2	62	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, June, 5.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper English	3/4	70	0	0
Copper	1/	70	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	70	0	0

Feb.			
Mar.	..14.90+.7		
April			
May	..14.71—.3		
June			
Egyptians :—			
July	21.65		

Copper, American	1 1/2	69	0 0
Copper	1 3/4	69	0 0
Copper	2/	69	0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0 0
Panchteka Joint		29	0 0
Copper, English Bars		61	0 0
Brass Bars		41	8 0
Pat Klai		66	0 0
Lead, Country		18	0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		60	8 0
„ „ „ 1		59	0 0
„ „ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2,			
1 3/4 to 2		59	0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		68	0 0
American Copper 3/4		70	0 0
„ „ „ 1, 1 1/4		70	8 0

WHEATS.

London, June 4.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—63 1/2 lbs. J/J Sellers	43/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. J/J Sellers	42/3
AUSTRALIAN J/J Sellers ..	47/6
KARACHI BARLEY J/J Sellers	31/9
WHEAT CHOICE WHITE KARACHI J/J Sellers ..	46/6
WHEAT SOFT RED KARACHI J/J Value ..	45/3

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June, 5.
(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms. Ready. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 7 0	9 15 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 12 0	12 4 6
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 6 0	11 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	80 0 0	16 10 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	76 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Black	66 0 0	13 12 0
Poppyseed, White	11 10 0	12 2 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	..
Mowraseed	8 0 0	8 4 0
Barley	35 0 0	15 4 0
Castorseed	74 0 0	15 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	39 0 0	5 9 0
Forward.		
Wheat, August/September	7 2 6	
Linseed Sept.	12 13 3	
Groundnuts J/J ..	75 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	16 10 0	
Gujrat Castor Seed Asad	75 0 0	
Cotton Seed J/J ..	5 9 6	

SEEDS.

London, June 3.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed with poor demand at £17 5/8 for June/July sellers.

Cottonseed, Bombay June/July sellers, £10½.

Castorseed Bombay, June/July sellers £25.

Business was done to-day in Castorseed from Cawnpore for June/July shipment to Hull at £22½ and for July/August shipment at £23 5/8.

Linseed, Steady.
Cottonseed, Quiet.
Linseed Oil, Quiet.
Wheat, Easier.
Rice, Quiet.

London, June 4.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed fully steady at £17 11/16 for June/July shipment. Sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay closed quiet at £10, resellers for June/July shipment.

Castorseed Bombay closed at £25 sellers for June/July shipment.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for May/June shipment to Hull at £19-8-9 and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for May/June shipment at £17 5/8. In Castorseed from Cawnpore for June shipment to Hull at £22 3/4. In Rice Burma, Cleaned No. 2 at 15/2 per cwt. for June/July shipment, offered. Linseed, Steady. Cottonseed, Quiet. Linseed Oil, Steady, Wheat, Quiet. Rice, Easier.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

London, June 4.

Markets will be closed on Saturday and Monday.

(For other Commercial Items see page 12).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Naldera" with the English mails due to arrive 1 a.m.
Patwardhan Circus, opp. Dadar Station, (B.B. & C.I. Rly.)
Harwood League, 2nd Div., Hindu Gym. vs. West York "B", the Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 7.

The S.S. "Kaisar-i-Tin" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 13.

Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.
B.A. Exmn. Results, University Hall, 2 p.b.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 5 (Thur) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 14m.
June 6 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 14m.
June 7 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h 1m. Sunset 7h. 14m.
June 8, (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 15m.
June 9 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 15m.
June 10 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 15m.
June 11 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 16m.
June 12 (Thur.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 16m

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 4th June, 1924 to 6 a.m. of 5th June 1924:—

Small-pox attacks 3, deaths 2; Cholera attacks nil, deaths nil; Plague attacks nil, deaths nil; Influenza attacks nil, deaths nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of Stillborn) 70.
Total mortality this day last year 111.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

GUJARATI RASHTRIYA SHALA, BOMBAY.

After the summer vacation the School situated at Princess Street, Bombay, will be re-opened on the 9th instant, Monday. New admissions will be made from the 10th inst.

KHOJA S. I. A. B. M. FREE DISPENSARY.

The Khoja Shia Ishna Ashri Bandal bhoy Mahomed Free Dispensary was started at Samuel Street, on 19th January 1923, and during the last five months from 1st January, 1924 to 31st May, 1924 the total number of patients treated were 6070 as under:—Males 1820, Females 2157, Children 2093.

B. P. P. JAIN HIGH SCHOOL.

The Babu Pannalal Pooranchand Jain High School at Princess Street, Bombay was closed on Thursday and will remain closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. R. R. Shastri, who passed away on the 10th of May last.

BOMBAY WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the members of the Strikers' Family Relief Committee will be held on Monday (the 9th instant) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the office of Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Solicitor. All members are requested to be present.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) the 6th inst. at 6 p.m. (S.T.), and to-morrow (Saturday) the 7th inst., at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort.

UNIVERSAL HELPING SOCIETY.

Members of the Universal Helping Society will meet in the Mint, Elphinstone Circle Fort, by the kind permission of the Mint Master to-day (Friday) at 11-45 a.m. (S.T.) to see His Majesty's Mint.

"THEOSOPHY AND ISLAM."

There will be a public lecture, by Mr. H.A. Bazza of Bhavnagar on "Theosophy and Islam" at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 77, Apollo Street, Fort, to-day (Friday the 6th inst.) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

K. D. G. B. VIDDYA VRIDHI SAMAJ.

The 30th annual General Meeting of the Kudal Deshashtha Gaud Brahmin Samaj will be held at Bessein in the bungalow of Mr. Keshabrao Ramchandra Galwanker, at 3 p.m. on Sunday (the 8th inst.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Delta" with the Mails from Bombay of 31st ultimo arrived at Aden at 5-30 a.m. on the 5th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" carrying Bombay Mails of 31st ultimo ex. S.S. "Delta" left Aden at 9 a.m. on the 5th inst.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the mails from London of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 4th inst., and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

The B. I. S.S. "Mashobra" which left Bombay on the 23rd ultimo arrived Port Said on the morning of 4th inst., and left there the same afternoon.

PATWARDHAN CIRCUS BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

A benefit performance in aid of the building fund of the General Education Institute, Dadar will be given to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 p.m. at Dadar, near the B.B. & C.I. railway station. All lovers of the cause of education are requested to patronise the cause of the Institute.

POLICEMEN'S FIGHT WITH KHALASIS.

On Wednesday at about 7-30 p.m. police constable No. 1632B was on duty at Falkland Road when he saw some sea-faring men come out of a liquor shop abusing each other. As from words they came to blows the policeman told them not to create disturbance on the road. As they continued the brawl, the policeman arrested one of the men but he was caught hold of by the others and thrown on the ground. The police man blew his whistle and about six policemen came to his rescue all of whom received some injuries in the free fight.

Four of the Khalasis were eventually arrested and the injured were taken to J. J. Hospital where they were treated.

TERRIBLE MOTOR SMASH.

On Thursday at about 10 a.m. a serious motor car accident occurred at Churchgate Street but fortunately save some damage to the cars concerned no injury was done either to the occupants of the cars or the pedestrians. It appears that taxi-car No. 9746 was going from Churchgate Street towards the Esplanade when it collided with another car No. Z-5988 coming from the opposite direction. The terrific impact tended to collect a crowd of hundreds of pedestrians in a short time. The front wheels of both the cars were considerably damaged besides some slight scratches to the rear portions.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

FINED FOR AVOIDING TO PAY TRAM FARE.

The case in which A. Moniz was charged with refusing to pay tram fare came up for hearing at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Before the case was proceeded with the accused applied for a further adjournment which was, however, not granted by the Magistrate who stated that it was a summons case and two posponements had already been granted to give every reasonable facility to the accused to conduct his defence.

The prosecution case was presented by Mr. Dhondy.

B. S. Chinoy, an officer of the Tramway Company deposed that he was the formal complainant in this case under the orders of the Company not having any direct knowledge of the facts of the case.

Rajaram Jagannath, Conductor 1001, was the first witness and his evidence was to the effect that on the 20th April last the accused boarded the tram car near Flora Fountain at 8 p.m. and when asked for the fare refused to give it unless the witness said "please." As he could not speak English the witness could not comply with this demand on the part of the accused. On arrival at Bori Bunder, the witness therefore, referred the matter to Regulator No. 7 and went back to his car to attend to his duty.

Cross-examined by the accused the witness admitted having stretched out his hand to receive the fare but he did it with no aspect of impoliteness nor did he bring the ticket clipper to his eyes to his annoyance. He did not know whether the fare was paid or not as he was asked to go back to his car by Regulator No. 7.

Regulator No. 7 deposed that he, on the complaint of the conductor, requested the accused for the fare which, however, the latter refused to give unless the conductor said "please." The Regulator's pleading was that it was a feat difficult of performance by the conductor owing to his ignorance of the language and that it need not really be insisted on as a condition precedent for the payment of fare. Constable was called for and the three went to Palton Road Police Station from where they were referred to Esplanade Police Station where ultimately the complaint was lodged.

Cross-examined by the accused the witness denied that the accused took out money in readiness to pay at Bori Bunder.

The police constable also corroborated the deposition of Regulator No. 7.

At this stage, the charge was changed from 'refusing' to 'avoiding or attempting to avoid' payment of fare in compliance with legal requirements and the Magistrate asked the accused whether, in view of the fresh charge, he desired to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses again.

The accused availed himself of the chance.

Mr. Dhondy, then addressed the Court and said that the conduct of the accuse in insisting upon the word "please" being used by the conductor revealed a disposition to vex the Tramway Company through its servants and attain for himself a cheap prominence rather than a genuine prompting to correct the manners of the conductor as there was really nothing in the attitude of the latter which could be taken exception to by any reasonable man. Nowhere else in the world is this word 'please' used by the tram conductors or insisted upon. If the accused really felt he had any cause for complaint, he could have written to the authorities of the Company who would have taken the necessary action.

Moreover the accused's including all the witnesses in one sweep within the fold of tutored tale tellers showed how far regard for truth had sanctity with him.

The accused in his address stated that he had no intention of evading payment as he did not attempt to flee. Nor could it be advanced that he had no money as he bought a ticket from Bori Bunder on his way to Palton Road Police Station. He was however willing to pay some amount in charity if the case was dropped against him.

Mr. Dhondy said he could not very well withdraw the case at that stage.

The Magistrate then summed up the facts of the case and pronounced that the accused was guilty. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 and an anna to be given to the Tramway Company The fine was paid.

AGENT'S THREAT OF DISMISSAL.

ATTITUDE OF PODANUR AND SALEM STRIKERS,

(Associated Press.)

SALEM, June 4.

The Agent, South Indian Railway, was here on his way to Podanur. He has caused a circular to be published stating that the men who did not join duty after seven hours this day would be dismissed from service.

Podanur strikers have wired to the strikers at Salem not to resume work till their grievances were redressed. Strikers at Salem resolved at a meeting not to go to work until they received instructions from the strikers at Podanur.

NOTICE OF DISMISSAL SERVED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 4.

Mr. B. C. Scott, Agent, South Indian Railway, after long discussions with the Railway authorities at Podanur has issued the following notice:—"Staff at Podanur and Salem, both employees of the Shopsshed and running staff, who have stopped from work without due notice and without any representation of their alleged grievances to the undersigned and have further refused to resume duty after they had been notified to do so by the D. T. S. are informed that by their unconstitutional conduct they have ceased to be employees of the South Indian Railway and are accordingly discharged". The notice will have effect on all such employees who had not returned to their duty before seven hours on 4th June.

PRESIDENT OF RY. UNION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 4.

The Railwaymen's strike situation at Podanur remains unchanged. Mr. Pakkirisawmi Pillay, Municipal Chairman and President of the Railway Union, Nagapatam, who was on his way to Podanur ao attend the Railway Labour Conference was served with a notice by the Divisional Magistrate, Coimbatore, prohibiting him from entering the Taluks of Coimbatore and Avanasi for a period of one month.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

INTERMEDIATE ARTS EXAMINATION 1924.

COMPLETE LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The following is the complete list of successful candidates for the I. A. Examination, 1924:—

CLASS I.

Nos. 159, 412. 700, 1229, 1340, 1367, 1699.

CLASS II.

Nos. 29, 36, 49, 56, 70, 76, 84, 99, 106, 111, 121, 163, 172, 187, 198, 210, 219, 248, 252, 310, 321, 331, 339, 347, 364, 365, 366, 372, 385, 388, 395, 399, 408, 411, 419, 426, 429, 438, 439, 440, 450, 451, 454, 460, 463, 475, 482, 486, 518, 531, 536, 537, 544, 548, 579, 588, 590, 591, 661, 674, 676, 693, 694, 696, 697, 765, 768, 790, 798, 827, 883, 916, 947, 963, 996, 1043, 1058, 1080, 1135, 1184, 1188, 1194, 1206, 1212, 1216, 1217, 1234, 1238, 1242, 1248, 1251, 1258, 1267, 1285, 1288, 1315, 1316, 1321, 1327, 1342, 1344, 1348, 1351, 1406, 1428, 1454, 1480, 1575, 1666, 1674, 1675, 1679, 1682, 1685, 1686, 1688, 1689, 1703, 1704, 1709, 1711, 1732, 1766, 1793, 1806, 1859, 1870, 1884, 1888, 1899, 1907.

PASS.

Nos. 1, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 48, 50, 52, 54, 57, 61, 63, 66, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 75, 81, 85, 87, 89, 90, 91, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 122, 123, 125, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 137, 138, 139, 140, 143, 145, 146, 149, 151, 154, 156, 160, 162, 166, 170, 171, 173, 175, 176, 177, 180, 181, 184, 185, 186, 188, 193, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204, 207, 209, 211, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 220, 221, 222, 227, 228, 232, 235, 239, 241, 244, 246, 249, 250, 251, 254, 257, 259, 260, 261, 264, 265, 266, 268, 270, 271, 273, 275, 277, 278, 279, 284, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 292 294, 295, 300, 301, 302, 303, 305, 307, 308, 312, 313, 314, 316, 317, 318, 322, 325, 328, 329, 333, 335, 340, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 348, 349, 350, 351, 353, 354, 357, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 368, 373, 379, 380, 382, 383, 384, 386, 387, 391 394 398 400, 404, 405, 406, 407, 409, 417, 423, 424, 425, 427, 428, 431, 434, 436, 437, 441, 443, 444, 447, 449, 452, 453, 455, 456, 462, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 472, 474, 483, 484, 485, 487, 488, 490, 492, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 501, 502, 506, 507, 509, 511, 512, 514, 515, 516, 520, 521, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 532, 533, 534, 535, 540, 541, 545, 546, 547, 553, 554, 555, 557, 564, 568, 571, 572, 573, 574, 578, 580, 581, 582, 586, 595, 596, 597, 600, 602, 603, 608, 611, 614, 616, 617, 618, 619, 621, 624, 625, 629, 630, 631, 632, 636, 641, 648, 655, 657, 659, 662, 663, 665, 667, 668, 669, 671, 679, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 698, 701, 702, 705, 706, 708, 709, 712, 715, 716, 719, 723, 727, 730, 733, 736, 737, 740, 741, 743, 744, 746, 748, 749, 750, 753, 754, 755, 756, 758, 760, 763, 769, 771, 772, 776, 779, 780, 782, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 791, 796, 800, 804, 806, 807, 808, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 817, 821, 826, 828, 830, 833, 834, 835, 838, 840, 842, 843, 844, 845, 849, 850, 851, 853, 855, 856, 858, 859, 864, 867, 870, 872, 874, 881, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 892, 894, 895, 896, 900, 901, 907, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 918, 919, 923, 924, 925, 927, 928, 932, 934, 941, 942, 943, 946, 949, 950, 953, 955, 957, 958, 959, 962, 964, 965, 968, 971, 976, 977, 979, 980, 982, 984, 986, 987, 989, 990, 991, 993, 994, 995, 997, 1000, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1008, 1009 1010, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1025, 1030, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1052, 1057, 1059, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1078, 1082, 1085, 1088, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1094, 1096, 1100, 1101, 1104, 1105, 1108, 1109, 1112, 1115, 1117, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1123, 1127, 1128, 1130, 1131, 1134, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1141, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1149, 1152, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1177, 1178, 1181, 1183, 1186, 1187, 1189, 1199, 1200, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1214, 1215, 1218, 1222, 1223, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232 1233, 1235, 1245, 1246, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1257, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1266, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276 1277, 1279, 1284, 1289, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1296, 1297, 1299, 1300, 1303, 1304, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1313, 1314, 1317, 1320, 1326, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1333, 1334, 1336, 1341, 1346, 1350, 1353, 1355, 1358, 1359, 1361, 1365, 1370, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1390, 1391, 1395, 1404, 1405, 1407, 1410, 1411, 1415, 1416, 1422, 1424, 1427, 1435, 1436 1440, 1441, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1447, 1449, 1450, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1469, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1478, 1479, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507 1509, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1530, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1537, 1538, 1542, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1559, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1566, 1569, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1576, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1588, 1590, 1593, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1601, 1603, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1612, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1624, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1651 1652, 1653, 1654, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1664, 1665, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1678, 1680, 1681, 1683, 1684, 1691, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698 1700, 1701, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1710, 1713, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1722, 1723, 1726, 1727, 1729, 1730, 1733, 1736, 1737, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1745, 1748, 1750, 1753, 1756, 1758, 1761 1763, 1764, 1768, 1769, 1771, 1772, 1774, 1777 1779, 1780, 1787, 1790, 1793, 1794, 1796, 1797, 1799, 1803, 1804, 1807, 1808, 1810, 1811, 1813 1815 1816 1817 1819 1822 1823 1824 1825 1826 1831, 1832, 1833, 1836, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1851, 1854, 1856, 1860, 1861, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1885, 1889, 1891, 1892, 1895, 1897, 1898, 1900.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Prizes and Scholarships have been awarded as under:—

The Hughlings Prize.—To No. 696.

The Vinayakrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize.—To No. 1080.

The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship.—To No. 1080.

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships.—To Nos. 590 and 1406.

The Majmudar Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship.—To No. 1601.

The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship.—To No. 1699.

The Divan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Arts Scholarship.—To No. 1554

The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize.—To No. 883.

The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship.—To No. 916.

The Bai Dayacore Morarbhoy Sanskrit Scholarship.—To No. 159.

The Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri Scholarship.—To No. 709.

The Rao Bahadur Parvatishankar Manishankar Dave Scholarship.—To No. 243.

The Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtulla Khoja Scholarship.—To No. 657.

The Shivchand Amarchand Talakchand Jain Literature Scholarship.—To No. 1790.

The Dr. F. G. Selby Memorial Scholarship.—To No. 696.

The Bai Jaiji Pallonji Lalcaca Scholarship.—To No. 536.

MONSOON REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 4.

The following weekly telegraphic report on the progress of the Monsoon was despatched to the Secretary of State for India to-day. Rainfall during week ending 4th June excess: Bay islands, Lower-Burma, N. W. F. Province, Mysore and Malabar. Normal Baluchistan and Sind. Fair: Upper Burma, Orissa, Central Provinces, East Hyderabad, Madras (Deccan) and Madras Coast (North) Scanty: elsewhere. Monsoon appeared in Malabar.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Y. M. C A'S BRILLIANT DEFENCE.

WEST YORKS ..... 1 GOAL.
(Jones)
Y. M. C. A. ..... NIL.

The Youngmen were really unfortunate in losing their match with the West Yorks on Thursday evening after such a splendid defence which remained intact till just before the final whistle. McCarthy's superb goalkeeping was a feature of Thursdays play which certainly created keen interest in the spectators who for the last few days have been treated to miserable displays of football. After a three-goal defeat from the third division champions, the B. B. R. F. A., the Young men sprang a pleasant surprise on their supporters by keeping themselves on equal terms with their opponents till a dribbler from the Yorks inside left Jones declared the verdict in the last minute of the game. Except in attack the young men were as good as the West Yorks and their defence was perhaps better. The Y. M. C. A. quintette did not even get a half as many open chances as their opponents and it is doubtful if Stewart, the military goalie would have kept his charge intact.

The West Yorks opened the attack and after two futile attempts Jones was through and ready to shoot when Chisholm was penalised for tripping him within the fatal area. The resulting penalty was saved by McCarthy amidst cheers and the young men were soon in the military half. A fast pace was kept up and both half lines were hard worked. Following some mid-field play the West Yorks made more united efforts. Worton paved the way for a certain goal but Inman miskicked within three yards from the goal line.

Another attack followed and this time Bowron was responsible for missing a 'sitter.' Both times, there was only the Y. M. C. A. goalie to beat and the military forwards had plenty of time but their angle of vision was rather obtuse. The Colaba players continued their attack but without any appreciable effect upon the Y. M. C. A. defence.

The Y. M. C. A. got a move on in the second half when bulky Ernst changed place with McCarthy, the centre-forward. The game was decidedly faster in the latter half when both sets of forwards put in some good work. The Y. M. quintette were lacking cohesion and speed while the Yorks needed accuracy. McCarthy negotiated several stinging shots in quick succession. Bowron the military inside right got possession right in front of the Y. M. goal but to the disgust of the supporters of the Yorks he managed to kick wide of his mark. The latter part of the second moiety was exciting. The Colaba forwards commenced a regular bombardment on the Y. M. C. A. citadel but the two backs and McCarthy were wide awake. McCarthy displayed excellent judgment in dealing with well placed and stiff shot from all ranges and showed up to his last year's form. The Young men made feeble individual efforts. For a short while they threatened the West York goal and directed a couple of shots to Stewart, McCarthy (Junior) ran down the left-wing but finished up with a wide shot when he should have scored. The Yorks transferred play to the Y. M. half and Bowron sent a hard drive which was cleared. The next shot a dribbler from Jones found the net off an upright in the last minute of the game.

The teams were:—

WEST YORKS:—Steward; Rhodes and McHale; Lt. Jones, Holmes, and Howdon; Worton, Bowron, Inman, Jones and Goolington.

Y. M. C. A.:—McCarthy; Chisholm and McMurchie; Taylor, Holmes and Brown; Tongue, Thompson, McCarthy, Lutchford and Ernst.

Referee: Mr. W. Godwin.

BOMBAY GYM. "B" BEAT COLABA UNITED.

In a second division fixture on the Oval on Thursday the second string of the Bombay Gymkhana beat the Colaba United by two goals to nil. The Gymkhana were the better side and had more of the attack. Unfortunately their shooting was very poor or else they might have won by a bigger margin. Sparshott registered the first goal off a pass from Edwards in the first half. Failing to score from a penalty Sparshott netted the second goal off the clearance.

Teams were:—

BOMBAY GYM. "B":—Leith; Leach and Allum; Paramour, Sharp and Livingstone; Edwards, Hardcastle, Sparshott, Garner and Maud.

COLABA UNITED:—Jaisingh; Viswanath and Kishen; Dadoo, Mahomed and Lava; Baiee, Mana, Ramjee, Adam and Winder.

Ref.:—L.Cpl. Robert Shaw.

TO-DAY.

Hindu Gym. vs. West Yorks "B".

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

BOMBAY, June 5.

The following appointments vice Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalval, resigned have been made:—

Mr. John Frank X. D. Oliveira, LL. B., to be Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. Ghulam Hussain Rahmatullah Khairaz, Bar-at-Law, to be Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. Hormazdiar Phiroz Destur, Bar-at-Law, to be Fourth Presidency Magistrate Bombay.

Mr. Dorab N.D. Khandalavala, Bar-at-Law, to be the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The Governor in Council has made the following appointments:—

Mr. J. T. Shaw to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, with effect from the 23rd April 1923, vice Mr. E. L. Cauty, promoted.

Mr. A. Finan to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, with effect from the 1st May, 1923, vice Mr. J. Stenson, retired.

Rao Saheb G.V. Kalkot, Mamlatdar and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Dharwar, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. C. S. Marston, Acting Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, is granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from the 18th October 1924, or the date of his relief, and is permitted to retire from Government service on the expiry of the leave.

Mr. G.M. O'Rorke, is appointed as Deputy Chief Engineer, Quarry Section, in the Reclammation Branch of the Development Directorate, for a period of two years, with effect from the 11th April 1924.

Mr. M.L. Tannan, Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, is granted study leave from the 10th November 1924 to 10th March 1925 with permission to prefix the October vacation of 1924 and to affix the summer vacation of 1925 to the leave.

The period of the appointment of Mr. N. T. Dubash of the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, as Accounts Officer on special duty in the Director of Public Instruction's office has been extended by two months with effect from 4th May 1924.

Mr. W.L.C. Trench, Principal, College of Engineering, Poona, has been granted, with effect from 10th June 1924, leave on average pay for 4 months and one day with permission to prefix the summer vacation and to affix the October vacation of the College to the leave.

Mr. A.C. Farran, Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, Bombay, to officiate is appointed as Principal Elphinstone College, Bombay, vice, Mr. A.L. Covernton on deputation.

The following appointments have been made:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E.F.G. Tucker on return from leave, to be Senior Medical Officer, First Physician of J.J. Hospital and Professor of Medicine and Therapeutics, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel R.M. Carter, to be Second Physician and Registrar, J.J. Hospital, and Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Major M.J. Holgate, on the termination of the Mahableshwar Season, to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, with attached duties in addition to the charge of the office of the Superintendent of Mahableshwar.

Major S. S. Vazifdar, to act as Presidency Surgeon Second District, Bombay, with attached duties, in addition to his present duties as Second Physician at the J.J. Hospital, until relieved of the latter duties by Lieutenant-Colonel R.M. Carter, C.B., I.M.S., and thereafter to act as full-time Presidency Surgeon, Second District, Bombay, with attached duties.

MOSUL NEGOTIATIONS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO FETHY BEY.

NOT TO ABANDON TURKEY'S CLAIM.

LONDON, June 4.

It is stated that Fethy Bey has been instructed to maintain the position hitherto adopted and not to abandon Turkey's claim to Mosul.—Reuter.

TURKO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

MUSSOLINI'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, June 4.

Constantinople.—Sgr. Mussolini has informed the Turkish Minister in Rome that troops landed in Rhodes were merely relief troops. He assured the Minister of the friendliness of Italian intentions towards Turkey. The Council of Commissars at Angora are apparently satisfied with the explanation.—Reuter.

REVOLUTION AT BUKHAREST

RUMOUR SEMI-OFFICIALLY DENIED.

LONDON, June 5.

Bukharest.—The sensational rumour of a revolution at Bukharest is semi-officially denied. It is stated that perfect order prevails all over the country.

MISS R[illegible]

A WITNESS RETRA[illegible]

(Associated Press.)

RAWALPINDI, June 4.

At the resumed hearing of what is known as the Miss Rourke Murder Case, Kala Khan, servant of Lt. Barber, who was first questioned in English and later, on his inability to answer in the same language, was questioned in Urdu was cross-examined by the defence counsel to-day.

Kala Khan, who said that he had served many Europeans in Bombay, Karachi and other places, deposed to having been brought back to Lahore from Karachi by two policemen who, however, did not question him regarding the murder. The witness further bore testimony to his having told his master in train regarding the murder, in broken English. Witness then admitted his inability to recognise the accused and also contradicted the original statement made to the police that he (witness) saw the accused entering his compartment hastily at Sohawa.

Afsar Khan the next witness could not say why he did not tell the police that he had been told by the previous witness that the accused had gone to the deceased's compartment.

After cross-examining Sergeant Araton who was called to prove certain formal evidence, the Court rose for the day.

AMRITSAR SWEEPERS ON STRIKE.

A QUEER GRIEVANCE.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, June 4.

The sweepers of Amritsar have struck work since yesterday causing great inconvenience to the public. Their immediate grievance is that certain Mohammedans have converted some of their women to Islam. The Municipal Committee has not been able to satisfy them and they are firm. The Committee has sanctioned Rs. 5,000 to make immediate arrangements.

THEFT AT BYCULLA.

SMART ARREST BY BOMBAY POLICE.

A policeman doing duty at Dadar grew suspicious on the movements of two Goanese going in a victoria on the morning of the 30th ultimo. He stopped the victoria and on searching it found a number of wearing apparel belonging to Parsi ladies. The two Goanese, viz.—Francis Bragas and Baptist Fernandez were taken to the chowky and were detained for investigation. In the meantime, Shanker Luxmon (in the employ of Mr. P. B. Avasia (who is well-known in the racing circle as the owner of several race horses) residing at Ruby Lodge, Reynolds Road, Byculla, went to the Nagpada Police Station and made a report that at 2 a.m. that day some persons had entered his master's bungalow, broken open a number of cupboards and carried away wearing apparel valued at Rs. 1,200. He tried to catch one of the thieves but was overpowered and assaulted. He was taken to J. J. Hospital where his wounds were dressed. The property found in the victoria was identified as belonging to Mr. Avasia. Further enquiry is in progress.

THE DERBY SURPRISE

SANSOVINO'S AMAZING LUCK.

DETAILS OF THE RACE.

LONDON, June 4.

The latest ante-post betting on the Derby was:—

9 to 2 against Sansovino.
100 to 7 against St. Germans.
20 to 1 against Hurstwood.

Twenty-seven ran. The race was won by six lengths, neck separating the second and the third.

Browside was ridden by B. Lynch. Solas Eclipse, Anchovite, Ealderston and Santorb were omitted from the list of probable starters. Otherwise probable starters were the same as already wired.

At Epsom to-day on the occasion of the Derby there was persistent rain. Enormous crowds witnessed the event. Going was heavy. The King, the Queen, the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family were present. A false start was made, Grand Joy, Browside, Tom Pinch and Woodend going a furlong. Eventually the barrier ascended and a fair start was made, but Salmon Trout, Corolet, and St. Germans were crowded out. Dawson City made play from Arausio, Defiance, Polyphontes, Damzelon, Woodend, Skyflight, Tom Pinch Hurstwood and Spalpeen. These were quickly racing clear of Sansovino, Parmesio and Bright Knight. At the mile post Sansovino improved his position and joined Dawson City while descending the hill. Rounding Tottenham Corner, Dawson City was beaten, Sansovino entering straight, was clear of St. Germans, Hurstwood, Polyphontes, and Parmenio. A quarter [illegible] from home Lord Derby's colt increased his [illegible] and won easily amid tremendous cheering. Parmenio was fourth, Polyphontes [illegible] Salmon Trout sixth. Time [illegible] and three-fifths seconds.—Reuter.

[illegible] RESULTS.

[illegible] and forty [illegible] by the Eastern Telegraph Co[illegible]h the Derby re[illegible]sults to Aus[illegible]—A.P.

THE CAL[illegible]

MORE LUC[illegible]

LO[illegible]

Mr. Harbourt Johnstone, M[illegible] friend drew St. Germans in the Sweep and sold share for three sterling. Thus he takes 21,000 ster[illegible] McLean, an ex-Clerk of the Nati[illegible] Bank of India, sold half share on Diop[illegible] for 5,000 sterling.—Reuter.

THE OAKS.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

LONDON, June 5.

The following is the list of probable starters for the Oaks:—

Admired (Childs); Amethystine (Beary); Charleys Mount (Hulme); Mink (R. Jones); Finger Print (Blank); Mademoiselle (H. Beasley); Maid of Bath (Frank Bullock); Mansuriyah (Walker); Neigresse (Victor Smyth); Plack (Elliott); Straitlace (O'Neill); Tuscarrock (Archibald.)—Reuter.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, June 4.

The following are the closing cricket scores for the day:—

Surrey made 4(?) for the loss of no wicket against Sussex.

Kent made 61 for 1 against Northants.

The following matches were not played owing to rain:—Middlesex versus Essex, Hampshire vs. Worcester, Glamorgan vs. Gloucester.

At Sheffild to-day the match was played between Yorkshire and South Africans. Rain interfered with the play. Attendance was small. Weather was dull and wicket sticky. Yorkshire went in and made 187 for 5, Oldroyd making 67 and Rhodes 52.

DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, June 5.

Britain's Davis Cup players against South Africa in the matches beginning at Scarborough on June 9th will be J.B. Gilbert, L. A. Godfree, J.D.P. Wheatley, M. Woosnam with Roper Barrett as non-playing Captain.—Reuter.

CABLED CORRECTION.

The result of Davis Cup Singles played in Dublin between France and Ireland on Tuesday is as follows:—

Couteas (France) beat Dillion (Ireland) 4-6, 1-6, 6-2, 11-9, 6—2.—Reuter.

LT. SMITH ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI.

LONDON, June 5.

Shanghai.—The American world-flier Lieutenant Smith arrived here to-day.—Reuter.

LT. D'OISY RETURNS TO TAIKU OWING TO FOG.

LONDON, June 5.

Nagasaki.—Lt. O'Disy left Taiku (Korea) this morning but returned owing to dense fog. He will start again on Saturday.—Reuter.

ITALIAN KING TO VISIT SPAIN.

LONDON, June 4.

Rome.—The Italian King and Queen started for Spezia where they will embark on the warship "Dante Alighieri" for Valencia, to visit the Spanish Sovereigns.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1924.

INSUPPORTABLE BURDEN.

The authors of the Lee Report and their panegyrists in the Anglo-Indian Press seem to be under a hallucination about the excessive moderation and sweet reasonableness of their findings. And yet every instance, in which one takes pains to read a little more carefully the findings of this absurd investigation into the conditions of the public servants, displays unmistakable evidence of the Commission having been stampeded into recommendations that have not the remotest connection with the well-being of the people of India. The doctrine seems to be propounded in all its naked effrontery that the people of India exist for the aggrandizement of the services, and not the latter for the benefit of the people. Take the case of all the recommendations which have a financial character, such as increments in pay and pensions, grant of free passages, facilities for foreign remittances, concessions in respect of house-rent, medical attendance and the like. Every one of those recommendations involves an addition to the already immense and unbearable burden upon the people of India whose average annual income per head does not exceed probably Rs. 50, in spite of all the rise in prices in recent years. To understand this unabashed proposal of loot, it is necessary and interesting to recall, from the findings of the Inchcape Committee, that between 1913-14 and 1922-23, while the total number engaged in the service of the State increased from 474,966 to 520,762 or about 9.9 per cent., the total amount paid by the State in salaries and allowances increased from Rs. 20,20,68,000 to Rs. 40,74,96,000 or just about 101.3 per cent. As usual, of course, the military side accounted for the greatest increase in salaries as compared with the numbers, the former showing an increase from Rs. 13,45,54,000 to Rs. 26,99,72,000 or just a little over 100 per cent., and the latter from 306,067 to 315,517 or 3.1 per cent. But the civil administration was not a whit behindhand. The personnel of the services increased from 168,899 to 205,245; but they managed to screw out of the State a salary increase of five times as much, or from Rs. 6,75,14,000 to Rs. 13,75,24,000. As though this increase was not sufficient, the Lee Commission was flooded with representations demanding a further revision and increase in the emoluments of the public servants of the State. The sole excuse for the Commission glaringly to betray the interests of the people of India by an easy acquiescence in these unconscionable demands is the contention, put forward by interested parties, that the increases granted consequently upon the recommendations of the Islington Commission (which, be it noted *en passant*, came into effect in December 1919, and, being given effect to retrospectively, resulted in a free gift of several thousands to individual servants of the State) had been made when prices had not yet reached the apex, and when the rupee-sterling exchange was fixed at 2 shillings to a rupee. Neither of these pretexts for loot is tenable for an instant. If the exchange had been fixed at an impossible level, that was not the fault of the Indian people. They did not want it at the new level Their spokesmen pointed out the futility of thus tampering with the exchange. They had to pay through the nose several crores to liquidate the damage caused by the mad frenzy of Sir Malcom Hailey, (who has since been rewarded for this magnificent piece of dissipation of India's finances by being elevated to the rank of the Governor of the Punjab, with every chance of a superior pension as resulting from the recommendations of the Lee Commission) and his wirepullers or satellites at Simla or Whitehall. Why should the people of India be now further penalised for a blunder and worse, in which they had no share, which they have never countenanced or condoned, and for which they are in no way responsible? And as for the silly parrotcry of the rise in prices, were the Lee Commission aware that the barest equity of such a proposition demands that the salaries of the Public Servants should be fixed on the principle of a sliding scale, whereby, if they gain an increment on proof of a rise, they must accept a diminution on a corresponding proof of fall in prices. The Inchcape Committee were aware of this common decency, and made recommendations accordingly. But the Royal Commission presided over by Lord Lee of Farham seem to consider themselves above noticing these ordinary dictates of common justice, and so have entirely omitted to state that if there is a case for an increment now, there can be, there may be, a case for a reduction at some date later on and that, if so, the public servants must clearly understand that they must be prepared for a regrading with a downward tendency.

But the Lee Commission make no such recommendation. They were openly a tool to aid the services in a daylight depredation on the Indian exchequer, and as such how could they be moderate, reasonable or just? As a matter of fact, there is not the slightest vestige of a case for any increment of pay or allowance to a public servant in India. The scales of pay have from the beginning been fixed on an unpardonably lavish scale, and have been maintained or increased by false standards of comparison or inadmissible reasoning. The Lee Commission have not thought it proper to point out that the average scale of pay in India compares most handsomely with the corresponding pay in other countries for similar work in similar offices. They have not remembered that even in Britain itself or America, the richest countries on the face of the globe, there is no official salary including that allowed to the Prime Minister of Britain or the President of the United States which can compare with those allowed to the Viceroy, or Governors or Members of Council, without counting their innumerable allowances and payments in kind. Is the Viceroy of India a more powerful, a more dignified, a more responsible personage than the Prime Minister of England or the President of the United States? The present British Premier combines in his person two first class offices, with the highest conceivable responsibility; but he does not think it necessary or just to demand an additional indemnity, even in the shape of the legitimate additional salary attached to the other office he has taken on himself. The reason, of course, is that in England they will not be suffered to make public office an excuse for public looting. The salaries in India were originally fixed, and have subsequently been increased, on grounds, not one of which is tenable to-day. There is no reason now to indemnify the public officer for absence from his friends and relatives due to the exigencies of service in a foreign land, because, if the foreigner does not like to serve India, without asking for a special indemnity, he can leave the service. The Indian people can do without him. Again, there may have been a case, generations ago, when the public services may reasonably, though regrettably, be required to be remunerated by a portion at least of the salary being made an insurance against corruption. But, by their own advertisement and by the claim of their admirers, the Indian public services, especially on the European side, are a model of honesty and integrity. Surely they do not wish to make their honesty a special plea for higher salary. Finally, the scale of pay and allowances ought in justice to be fixed with some reference to the ability of the people to support the burden. India is admittedly *the poorest country* in the world; yet her public services are *the most highly paid* bodies in the world. The correlation of these two facts is enough by itself to suggest the gloomiest reflections about the future. The Lee Commission have erred fundamentally in instituting a false comparison between the rewards of public service and those in private employ,—false alike in principle and in application. It is false in principle, because public service of this standing should not be made, does not deserve to be made, a parallel with the frankly swindling system of our commercial age. There is a dignity, a responsibility in public service which can never be remunerated by money. Why then hold out false standards of comparison? And it is false in application because, while they have counted up the plums, they have not at all considered the miserable failures of private service. There are no leave rules, no pensions, no concessions of the kind that obtain, and must obtain, in public service. There is nothing like the dignified ease, the consideration and respect of one's fellows, that public service must necessarily command. Is there to be no allowance for all this? What private employment can compare in all the essential that make life really happy to Government employment of such a high status? Altogether, then, the Lee Report is as mistaken in principle as it is mischievous in application.

The reading of the report makes it impossible to resist the conclusion that the only honourable course for the Indian people as well as for the superior public servants of non-Indian domicile is to consider a scheme of immediate commutation of all expectations and a compulsory buying out of all the non Indian public servants at least in civil employ. It would be tedious and invidious to total up the cost and injury to India of permitting foreign remittances at a fictitious rate of exchange, of granting free passages, of adding to the scale of salaries. It would be a heavy burden initially, but we believe it would not be beyond the capacity of the Indian people to bear, if here and now a scheme is formulated to buy out and repatriate immediately all the non-Indian civil officers under the rank of Divisional Commissioners or heads of provinces. Putting the same thing in other words, all officers in this category of less than twenty years' service should be compensated on a reasonably decent scale of actuarial computation and allowed or compelled to retire. The cost of so retiring say 3,000 officers would not exceed three to four crores at most. Even if it were ten crores, it would be a lesser evil to India to incur this loss at once, than to permit this standing excuse for exploitation and alien authority in her strictly domestic concerns. Will the Legislative Assembly find a member bold and sagacious enough to give expression to this public sentiment, and clothe it into an appropriate legislative form?

AN INVITATION REJECTED.

After Lord Olivier's Oxford speech in which he, by propounding the trusteeship theory virtually relegated Indians to the position of eternal slaves of the British people and commended Fabian methods in respect of constitutional reform in India, the Government of Lord Reading have a *carte blanche* in flouting the united demand of the Indian public. Despite the universal condemnation of the Fabian tactics adopted by them in the appointment of a Purdah Committee with its most illiberal terms of reference, they have sought to add insult to injury by announcing the appointment of another Committee consisting of non-officials as well as officials without altering the terms of reference and to decoy the Swarajist leader into their net. But they have been as clumsy in their diplomacy as they have been unsympathetic towards the country's aspirations. And they have received the merited snub from Pandit Motilal Nehru who has rejected the invitation to join the Reforms Enquiry Committee. Having been the author of the Assembly resolution regarding the Round Table Conference, Pandit Motilal Nehru could not, consistently with his own self-respect and the prestige of his Party, not to speak of loyalty to the country, stultify himself by accepting the invitation to join a Committee which, as he points out, commits those who agree to serve on it to "the structure, policy and the purpose of the Act" and gives no indication of any intention to hold a subsequent Conference with wider powers or to take any action beyond that necessary to 'rectify administrative imperfections' under the Act and the Rules as they stand." The Act is a standing affront to the people of India who repudiate the arrogant claim made under it by Britain of the trusteeship of their country and Pandit Motilal would have been justified in rejecting the proposal to commit him to the acceptance of its assumptions in stronger language than he has used.

Notes of the Day.

Hysterics.

The resolution passed by the Bengal Provincial Conference at Serajganj paying homage to the patriotism of Gopinath Saha, while condemning his action, has given the Anglo-Indian journals an opportunity for a characteristically hysterical outburst. Gopinath Saha, it will be remembered, shot Mr. Day, mistaking the latter for Mr. Tegart, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. That Saha was inspired by a misguided sense of patriotism is beyond doubt. But a murderer is a murderer, whether he commits the act of violence from a patriotic motive or otherwise. And Saha, at best, deserves pity not praise, especially as for days before the murder, he was, according to his counsel, in an unsound state of mind. Whatever, therefore, the motive of misguided young men like Saha, the country, pledged as it is to non-violence, must unhesitatingly denounce deeds of violence and lend no countenance of any kind to their perpetrators. The Bengal Provincial Conference was wrong in allowing its recognition of the great though ill-directed devotion of Saha to his country to get the better of its abhorrence of his violent deed just as the Anglo-Indian papers are unjust to the Conference in suggesting that it approves of violent methods for the winning of freedom.

Indian Art.

The report of the Conference on Indian Art at Wembley cabled to "The Chronicle" is evidently incomplete. The resolution passed by the Conference is not clearly expressed. But there can be no doubt about the suggestion Sir George Lloyd placed before the gathering. He suggested that the Government of India should establish "a prize" at Delhi for students qualifying in sculpture, painting, architecture and the art-crafts. The prize would be, he said, an immense incentive to Indian art students who could not be expected to interpret form unless they were given the same opportunity of study available to Europeans. Sir George Lloyd's suggestion, though eminently practical, must have appeared to not a few of his hearers, accustomed to talk and think of Indian art without reference to India, as a novel one. The custom has been that those in England who found themselves interested in Indian art did their duty so long as they could "guide" it from England. Opinion in India, the requirements of the artists in India, the possibilities of Indian art as viewed by Indians were considerations that had practically no effect on their deliberations. The schemes formulated in England, however costly they may be, had always a greater chance than any reform, however modest and urgent it may be, based on the requirements of the artists in this country. And the attitude was more than strengthened by an influential section which although it professed keen interest in Indian art as a thing of the past, refused to notice it as a vital force that still exists. Sir George Lloyd has, therefore, done a service to Indian art by awakening the "patrons" and "friends" to a sense of the present.

Professor Rothenstein on Museums.

Professor Rothenstein has been known and appreciated as a friend of Indian art. His opinion can, therefore, claim attention. It seems, however, that the inadequate information supplied to him by his friends about the requirements in this country leads him sometimes to give expression to random views hardly in consonance with his reputation. He has, moreover, failed to realise the extent to which archaeologists and their obsolete interpretations have misled him. He hopes, for instance, that India will not "make our mistake of spending money on museums and acquisitive things, instead of the much greater thing of creation." Is it necessary to remind him that the conditions of art in India and England are absolutely different? If the glut of museums and the paucity of designers in England have evoked the natural reaction against museums that is no reason why India should make no effort to preserve her artistic heritage, to prevent it from being looted by outsiders. There is, besides, no alternative really. The "much greater thing of creation", especially in India, could be achieved not by smashing the museums, practically non-existent, but by using them as educational institutions. That is not, it is true, the general view yet. But that ought to be the view. Museums are not the end. They are a means. If Professor Rothenstein truly wishes to promote the "much greater thing of creation" he should see that the archaeologists who have been hitherto allowed to usurp the museums are, as in America, guided, if not controlled, by artists and educationists. That is the only rational and effective method, particularly for India.

Racial Bar in England.

Indians are often told by their candid friends in the Anglo-Indian Press that by their present efforts to win some recognition for Indian talent in the administration of this country, they are creating racial antagonism. Yet commissions are appointed one after another for increasing the personnel of the various foreign services, and their already high emoluments. Even in the Bombay Corporation whenever the claims of a competent Indian are put forward they are not seldom brushed aside in favour of those of a foreigner. The Leeds City Council has just rejected the nomination of Dr. Fernandes, an expert in tubercular treatment and an ex-student of the Leeds University, as Chief Tuberculosis Officer and Assistant Health Officer on the ground of his being an Indian. Dr. Fernandez has done much useful work for the working men in that city and is not a stranger there. A Dr. Logan in supporting the appointment of an English Doctor to the post said: "Tuberculosis was rampant in India and they had fulfilled the 'true blue spirit of Empire' in training Dr. Fernandez so that he could go back to his unit. Would any councillor send his wife to a black man to be examined?" And Dr. Logan, of course, carried his proposal. The same preposterous demand for European doctors in the mofussil has again and again been made by European officials in this country and the Lee Commission has supported it.

(Continued from column 6.)

The opportunity has come and they should not allow it to slip off their hands by reason of their apathy or neglect. They should carry on a vigorous agitation and enlighten public opinion on this subject. If their conditions are accepted by the Nizam they would undoubtedly be in a better position and the honour of leading the movement of responsible government would belong to them. If their terms are not accepted they can withhold their consent to the transfer. In no case they would be in a worse position. Why then not take up seriously the question and make the best out of this bargain.

NIZAM AND BERAR.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

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It may pertinently be asked what is the advantage to the Nizam in accepting all these reservations in claiming back Berar which would bring him no substantial advantages? But such a question is wide of the mark. The Nizam would not undoubtedly be in any worst position by this arrangement. Technically he is even now the sovereign of Berar. He will also be so in the future. But then his sovereignty will be real and not artificial as under the present arrangement, in the person of his governor. He would be represented on all ceremonial occasions by his nominee the governor of the province and this fact would largely play on the imagination of the people. His Governor no doubt will have the duty of an adviser; but the situation would be of the Nizam's own creation. It will undoubtedly pacify his sentiments and uphold his honour. In his letter H. E. Highness has clearly stated: "The whole question that weighs with me is not one of monetary advantage but one of right and justice." The rendition of Berar under the conditions mentioned above would gratify the sense of right and justice of H. E. Highness. The sense of wrong rankling in his bosom would be completely effaced and next to the approbation of his own conscience and the fulfilment of his long cherished desire, the Nizam would get the unique honour of having ushered into existence a Commonwealth enjoying responsible Government, worthy of imitation even by the rulers of British India.

A Welcome Offer.

The British people are wedded to the policy of responsibility and to the policy of developing representative institutions. This is ingrained in their nature. If individuals are found to be reluctant in pushing on the growth of representative institutions it is due to their human failing and weakness. The grant, therefore, of responsible government to British India would never be considered heroic or of unprecedented magnanimity by Englishmen beyond Port Said. But if an Indian Prince born and brought up in autocracy and himself an autocrat confers the blessings of complete autonomy and responsible government on a province of his own and to people majority of whom are alien in faith from his own would be an achievement unparalleled in the history of the world; and the magnanimity of H. E. Highness would be a standing example to the generations to come. This in our opinion would not be a small gain above all others to H. E. Highness. As regards the people of Berar we fail to see why they should not welcome the offer subject to the limitations stated previously. Sir Malcolm Hailey, the late Home Member, at a function organised by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce at Cawnpore said "The European would be necessary in India to maintain that spirit of law and toleration which they had created. European capital, industry and true Commercial ideas were necessary to India. He believed that for many years to come—he would not be precise as to the exact time—but for a very long time to come, a considerable number of British officials in the Indian army and British troops in India would be necessary."

Present Grievances.

Under the aegis of the British Government it would be very long, inconceivably long if we are to believe the words of Sir Macolm Hailey before the people of Berar can expect to enjoy Swaraj or responsible government. If on the other hand they can reach this consummation within a short distance of time why should they refuse to accept this offer. So far as their province is concerned their representation in the Local and in the Central legislatures is of a very limited character. The Nizam's letter in para 31, states that the financial resources of Berar have been made available to non-Beraris. Mr. Aney raised precisely the same complaint in the Assembly when he said "that the grievances of Berar, which was attached to the Central Provinces were never heard and no solution of the problem was arrived at. The first complaint was that under the devolution rules Berar was now contributing two-fifths to the Central Provinces revenue and got benefit of not even one fourth of the nation-building departments which were starving. There was an arrangement by which the Berar administration should be advised by an advisory Council but no statutory recognition had been given to this arrangement." Sir Malcolm Hailey admitted that the real complaint of Berar was that a large portion of her revenue was spent on the Central Provinces. The Home Member however declined to interfere and said that the question should be agitated by the Berar representatives in the Central Provinces Council.

The Stumbling Block.

Under these circumstances it behoves all leaders of public opinion to consider the proposals of the Nizam dispassionately, offer their own criticism and suggest their own modifications. We know that there are insuperable difficulties in the way. We believe that the British Government looking to its past history towards the Indian States would be the stumbling block. Be that as it may, what harm there is in considering the proposal on its own merits? If the question is to be decided by a referendum as 94 per cent. of the population of the province are Hindus it is quite obvious that the decision would not certainly be arrived at on pro-Muslim tendencies or would not be coloured by any prejudice in favour of H. E. Highness. The Under-Secretary of State for India in repy to Mr. Hope Simpson's interpellation has stated that no action would be taken without full consultation with the people of Berar. Sir Ali Imam the accredited representative of the Nizam has made a statement to the London "Times" that it is no less important to ascertain the true sentiment of the Beraris themselves which will need careful investigation. It is therefore very necessary and opportune for leaders of public opinion to meet and discuss the proposal in good time.

(Continued in column 5.)

SIR MICHAEL WINS.

VERDICT AWARDED WITH. DAMAGES.

THE JURY AGREES.

JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

LONDON, JUNE 5TH.

In [the O'Dwyer—Nair suit Sir Michael O'Dwyer has been awarded the Verdict with Damages. The Jury agreed.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 4.

Mr Justice Mccardie did not regret the length of the case because he had decided that it would be best for all parties that each should have the fullest opportunity of presenting its case. Whatever criticism was made on the conduct of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and other officials in India, nobody had in the slightest way challenged the incorruptibility, absolute honesty and efficiency of military and civil officers who were called before them. He appealed to the jury to put aside every party instinct in considering the issues. He pointed out that there was not a single witness who could say that he told Sir Michael O'Dwyer that there was terrorism in recruiting. There was not a single word in the two hundred native newspapers in the Punjab suggesting that terrorism prevailed. There was not a single letter of complaint on that subject. To Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Mr. Justice McCardie asked, was not that an explanation that there was no oppression except isolated cases of wrongdoing? The evidence of the defendant had failed to prove that Sir Michael O'Dwyer ever instigated or authorised a single act of terrorism.

With regard to the atrocities Justice McCardie asked was General Dyer guilty of the alleged atrocities? He said that he could not help feeling the word atrocity ought not lightly to be applied to the man who might have been guilty of an error of judgment but who admittedly acted with the most absolute honesty of purpose. Nobody had challenged the integrity and honour of General Dyer. One could not help feeling that. The time and method of punishment of General Dyer, if he was wrong, was very unfortunate. It might be said that the full facts were not known to the authorities at home but the evidence showed that after the events in Amritsar General Dyer's action (word missing here, possibly "was approved") by superior officers. He was given the command and conducted the operations with distinction and ability. It was fifteen months after Amritsar that he was told that his services were no longer required in India. One might feel he was punished severely. That was only realisable by those cognisant of the high pride of military officers under the British Crown.

The hearing was adjourned.—Reuter.

"WRONGLY PUNISHED."

JUDGE ON GEN. DYER.

LONDON, June 5.

Mr. Justice McCardie continuing his summing up dealing with Gen. Dyer's statements pointed out that Sir W. Schwabe had drawn attention to the fact that Sir M. O'Dwyer in the witness-box had said that from Gen. Dyer's statement before the Hunter Commission Gen. Dyer's conduct was indefensible. Gen. Dyer's statement before the Army Council mentioned the circumstances which apparently were not present in his mind when he gave evidence before the Hunter Commission and said *inter alia* that he was convinced that a determined and organised movement was progressing to destroy all Europeans in the district and to carry the movement all over the Punjab. As Gen. Dyer was approaching the end of his life Mr. Justice McCardies thought it proper to read the summary of Gen. Dyer's motives as given to the Army Council, according to which it appeared that Gen. Dyer considered he had a rebel army in front of him, and if he had not crushed it the mob movement would have followed which would have resulted in the European population being destroyed and all Government held in contempt.

Mr. Justice McCardie continuing said, suppose Gen. Dyer's force had been wiped out the consequences might have been appalling. That factor must be considered when the Jury weighed the question of atrocity or not. The Jury must remember that grave evils sometimes demanded grave remedies. In expressing his own opinion and speaking with full deliberation knowing the whole evidence given in the case he concluded that Gen. Dyer under grave and exceptional circumstances had acted rightly and that he was wrongly punished by the Secretary of State for India.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

QUESTION OF CONTINUING DOMINION GALLERIES.

LONDON, June 4.

In the Lords the Imperial Institute Bill was read the second time. Lord Olivier explained that since the Economic Conference a majority of the Dominions had changed their minds regarding the closing of exhibition galleries owing to financial situation, therefore it was decided to continue the galleries, to which Lord Cowdray had promised to contribute five thousand sterling annually for five years.—Reuter.

STRIKE ON LONDON "TUBES."

LONDON, June 4.

The shopmen and electricians of the London underground railways and the Great Western system have decided to strike at mid-night in connection with wages and working conditions. The strike has been disavowed by the National Union of Railwaymen, whose members will remain at work to prevent a general stoppage but the situation has been complicated by the action of the Locomotive Society which is sending a strong letter to the Railway Companies giving a time-limit for the satisfaction of the number of demands in connection with the anomalies arising out of the last strike settlement and threatening drastic action if their demands are not conceded.—Reuter.

ANOTHER RAILWAY STRIKE ?

LONDON, June 5.

The authorities have not received any information of operation of the threatened railway strike at midnight, till 2 o'clock the following morning.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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,' DEATH RAY " IN COMMONS.

MR. LEACH'S HUMOROUS REFERENCE

LONDON, June 5.

A humorous reference to the "Death Ray" was made by Mr. Leach in the Commons to-day in course of a discussion on the Airship Scheme Estimate of 350,000 sterling when he said that the Air Ministry's expert, apparently very sceptical, placed himself within the path of the ray as a part of the test to which he desired to subject the ray. Mr. Leach declared amidst laughter that when last seen the expert displayed no evidence of any injury.

He added that in constructing the airship the contrator must produce 70 miles an hour and was liable to the sacrifice of 40,000 sterling if unable to exceed 67 miles. The ship would be twice as large as any hitherto built in Britain. One shed, two mooring masts, and two gas-plants *etcetra* would be provided in India. The Indian base would be Government property the like one in Croydon.—Reuter.

LAHORE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

HINDUS TO CONTINUE BOYCOTT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 4.

For some days past, a rumour has been current in Lahore that the eleven Hindu seats on the Lahore Municipal Committee left vacant by the boycott of the recent Municipal elections by the Hindus as a protest against the Municipal Constitution framed by the Punjab Government will be filled up by nominations. A public meeting of the Hindu residents held to-day decided to boycott the Municipality till the communal grievances were redressed and called upon the Hindus not to accept seats by nomination against the desire of the community.

SOVIET AIM.

EYE ON CONSTANTINOPLE

REPORTED SPEECH OF TROTSKY.

LONDON, June 4.

Berne.—According to a telegram from Warsaw, Trotsky in a speech at Podolsk declared that the Soviet needed the Straits and Constantinople. Therefore Bessarabia was vital to them as the first step towards Constantinople. If Rumanians and Poles tried to bar the way the Soviet would fight them.

Russian quarters in London discredit the report of Trotsky's speech at Podolsk in view of the fact that Trotsky has not left Moscow recently.—Reuter.

EVICTIONS BILL.

LORDS' AMENDMENT.

LONDON, June 4.

In the House of Lords Sir John Simon's Evictions Bill was read the third time but with an amendment giving British subjects preference over non-allied aliens and extending the landlords' right of possession to landlords' sons and daughters. The amendment probably will be subject to acutest controversy when the bill is returned to the Commons while the Lords' action frustracts the Government's intention to enforce the Bill before Whitsuntide.—Reuter.

FINANCING HOUSING SCHEME.

RESOLUTION PASSED IN COMMONS.

LONDON, June 4.

In the Commons on the continuation of the debate on Housing Financial Resolution the Conservatives attacked the measure on the ground that it would ultimately cost the country two and a half thousand million or one-third of the National Debt. They especially complained of the absence of an agreement with the unions through which insufficient skilled labour was forthcoming.

Mr. Greenwood replying said that he did not believe that the community would shrink from finding the necessary capital, while regarding labour he said that Building Unions had agreed to a considerable extension of the apprenticeship system.

Mr. Wheatley accepted the amendment withholding contributions in the event of inadequate supply of labour and materials at a reasonable price and the resolution was carried.—Reuter.

IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

MR. MACDONALD'S HOPE.

LONDON, June 4.

In the Commons in a statement on Irish negotiations Mr. MacDonald initmated that Government had secured a chairman on the Boundary Commission. He would announce the name to-morrow. Government had also decided to ask the Judicial Committee to advise them regarding the legal and constitutional powers to constitute the Commission. The Committee would include the Chief Justice of Australia; and he hoped also a member of the Canandian bench. He had every reason to believe that the Judicial Committee would be able to sit and resolve the issues in July. Government had not abandoned the hope that the two Irish Government might reach an agreed sttlement before the Commission was constituted though even in that event the Commission would be necessary to give formal effect to the agreement. Conciliating utterances from President Cosgrave and Sir James Craig encouraged these hopes. Mr. MacDonald said that at the meeting with the two Irish leaders certain proposals were made. He had since submitted them in the form of a letter. He hoped that Irish statesmanship would enable a solution to be reached. (Cheers).—Reuter.

A SOUTH AFRICAN JUDGE TO BE CHAIRMAN.

LONDON, June 4.

It is stated unofficially in the Commons Lobby that Sir James Rose-Innes, Chief Justice of South Africa, will be Chairman of the Irish Boundary Commission.—Reuter.

NEW GERMAN GOVT.

FOREIGN POLICY.

AGREEMENT WITH EXPERTS' REPORT.

LONDON, June 4.

Berlin.—Herr Marx in a statement on the Government's foreign policy in the Reichstag declared that he intended to continue the preliminary work of carrying out the Experts' Report, in conformity with the previous announcement that Germany was ready to cooperate with the Experts' Plan as offering a quick solution of the Reparations problem. Government was prepared to translate the report into reality but the measures they were preparing would only be enforced if it was clearly shown that other parties would accept the report as indivisible and unchangeable.—Reuter.

NO LOAN TO GERMANY

U. S. SENATE'S DECISION.

LONDON, June 4.

Washington.—The Senate has rejected the proposal to lend Germany twenty-five million dollars for purchasing foodstuffs here.—Reuter.

FRENCH CHAMBER.

PAINLEVE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

LONDON, June 4.

Paris.—M. Painleve has been elected President of the Chamber by 291 votes, Maginot getting 209 and the Communist, Marty 27.—Reuter.

LORD OLIVIER'S SPEECH

"TELEGRAPH'S" OUTBURST.

LONDON, June 5

The "Daily Telegraph" takes Lord Olivier to task for expressing what he calls his "philosophic opinion" on the matter of communal system and considers it extremely grave a blunder. The paper says, "Every representative of the British Authority in India must have felt as a serious blow at Lord Olivier's quite gratuitous display of agreement with the opinion which is opposed to the root principle of the present constitution. His letter, says the "Telegraph" has created a damaging impression of weakness and vacillation in the Imperial Governments's Indian policy.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

A RFGRETTABLE NECESSITY IN INDIA.

LONDON, June 5.

The "Manchester Guardian" in a leading article criticises the House of Lords' discussion on Lord Olivier's letter and points out that the Montford Report said the same thing as Lord Olivier about communal representation. The paper says the letter has been magnified into a state paper of sinister import. Actually, it is merely an expression of personal opinion which had, doubtless, better not been expressed, but it cannot influence the policy. Neither in Simla nor in Westminster is there any intention whatever of upsetting the communal electorates. They are regretable necessity in India.—Reuter.

INDIA COLONIES COMMITTEE ADJOURNED.

LONDON, June 4.

The India Colonies Committee has adjourned until June 17th owing to the illness of Mr. Thomas.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM.

Colonel H. W. Higginson has been appointed Officer Commanding Ceylon in place of Caffin.—Reuter.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

TO APPEAR IN "THE CHRONICLE."

We propose publishing shortly the first instalment of a series of personal reminiscences which Mr. B. G. Horniman is writing for the "Bombay Chronicle."

See that you do not miss it.

INDIA'S RICHES.

"FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENGLISHMEN."

PT. MALAVIYA'S SMASHING RETORT.

TARIFF BILL PASSED IN ASSEMBLY.

On Dr. Gour's suggestion the duty on tinplates which was omitted by the Select Committee was restored.

Mr. Fleming's admendment that Burma be exempted from the Bill was heavily negatived.

The Bill was finally passed after four days' discussion.

Sir Alexander Muddiman finally stated that the Lee Commission report would be considered on Monday next.

TARIFF BILL.

PT MOTILAL'S COMPROMISE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 5.

Chiefly through the instrumentality of Pandit Motilal Nehru who to the surprise of some in the galleries acted to-day more or less as a liason officer between the treasury benches and the non-official House. The question of the Indian vs. foreign capital round which was waged a long battle the whole of yesterday was solved this morning in a few minutes but not quite satisfactorily as expected.

Before the proceedings actually commenced in the Assembly Pandit Motilal Nehru was seen discussing with a number of members of the Nationalist Party and a few others in the Committee Room over an amendment which was believed to have been the agreement arrived at eventually between Sir Charles Innes and Pandit Motilal Nehru. There was not much opposition noticed to the common formula at that meeting as every one appeared already fed up with the Steel Protection Bill and anxious to somehow or other get it passed without any more delay and objection to the common formula would, it was believed, only lead to the wrecking of the Bill itself—a consummation which the majority did not desire in the interests of the steel industry. As Pandit Motilal Nehru so aptly described the non-ojcial opposition yesterday in regard to this Bill the nooso was tied round their neck and that the end of the string was in the hands of Sir Charles Innes. But there was a small section led by Mr. Patel who were not satisfied with the compromise.

The compromise was that bounties be given only to those concerns which besides providing facilities for training of Indian apprentices in their works to the satisfaction of Government possessed Indian capital and had such proportion of Indian directorates as might be prescribed by Government. The motion of Pandit Motilal last evening over which Government wanted time to consider was practically the above compromise plus the important proviso that the proportion of directorates to be prescribed and other conditions to be laid down must be after the concurrence of the Indian Legislature had been obtained by this proviso. Important as it is it had evdently been represented to Pandit Motila! Nehru as unworkable because the Indian Legislature was not always in session and the presence of three Indians on the Governor-General's Executive Council and the appointment of an *ad hoc* advisory Committee were an adequate safeguard to secure Indian interests. So when the Assembly was busy for one hour with the question of non-officials Pandit Motilal Nehru sitting next to Sir Charles Innes on the Treasury Benches was seen converging. It was not fully known what was in store but the moment the further consideration of the Bill was taken up Pandit Motilal let the cat cut of the bag. It was the compromise motion referred to above which he himself moved in place of his own amendment of last evening. The redoubtable Mr. Patel would not agree because he like his friends considered that the product of confabulations between the Swaraj Party leader and the Commerce Member was a hopelessly miserable compromise. But Sir Charles Innes pointed to the safeguard of the Standing Committee that would be appointed *ad hoc* for the purpose of advising the Government. As regards the proportions in terms laid down by the amendment out of sheer desire not to wreck the Bill and not from any satisfaction with the formula. The non-officials carried the official proposition moved by Pandit Motilal.

MINOR POINTS.

The chief obstacle to the progress of the Bill having thus been removed the non-officials had several minor skirmishes with Government particularly Sir Charles Innes but in none of them were they successful except on two occasions. The first was over the proposition of Captain Hira Singh, a nominated member from the Punjab, for exemption from protective duties of Kodalies and other agricultural implements. The speech with which he sought to enlighten the house was not of a particularly brilliant character but the woes of the poor agriculturists so well repeated by those who followed the gallant Sikh moved the hearts of the non-official members that despite Sir Charles Inne's objection the motion was carried by a majority of eleven votes, the voting being practically similar to that witnessed on other occasions in the session only a few of the Swarajists and the Nationalists remaining neutral.

The other non-official success was in regard to protection to the tinplate industry at Jameshedpur.

FATE OF MR. PATEL'S AMENDMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 4.

When even Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha had supported Mr. Patel's amendment, it was clear that non-officials were generally united in the demand that capital to Steel Industry should be Indian but there were arguments for and against it put forward with admirable skill by all sections of the House. Mr. Wilson representing European Commercialists' point of view, pointed out that they must have to look at the question from the investors' point of view and after all Indian capital being shy, the industry must go to foreign capital if it is to develop and thrive.

Then followed Mr. Pal with another suggestion that bounties should be given to the concern which has rupee capital, has Indian directorate and provices facilities for Indians in their works. Pandit Malaviya diluted Mr. Pal's amendment so that concerns already established in India with foreign capital should not be discriminated against but Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was still a warm supporter of Mr. Patel's amendment which he considered was a barbed wire entanglement against foreign capitalists. At this stage Sir B.N. Mitra appeared with a short maiden speech. Sir B.N. Mitra had participated in a private conversation which had taken place among some members of the Legislative Assembly during luncheon interval and in which there was a sprinkling of members of the Council of State as well. Mr. R. D. Tata was explaining the position to this group of members who included Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Jinnah, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar and Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao. I therefore expected that Sir B. N. Mitra would give some solution to the problem which faced the Assembly, thereby removing from the atmosphere suspicion and distrust exhibited between Government and non-officials and between the supporters of the bill and those who were ranged against it. But I was disappointed. He exhorted the Assembly to accept Sir Charles Innes' assurances. Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao and Mr. Jinnah followed the Industries Member, urging the Government for an emphatic declaration as regards the separately-intended legislation. The assurance came this time through Sir Basil Blackett that attempts would be made to amend the Indian Companies Act to secure the object which non-officials had urged. This, however, did not satisfy Pandit Malaviya who said that even if the Companies Act were amended there was nothing to prevent a Company being registered in England and established in India. He exposed the bogey of Tatas enjoying the sole monopoly and not reducing the price of steel; for, he argued, the Assembly would, following the English Overseas Trade Insurance Act, make protection in India conditional on economy and efficiency. Sir Charles Innes still remained adamant and could give no other hope than that Government in due course would consult the Standing Advisory Committee as to the best way of insuring Indian capital but there was no statutory recognition of this principle. And so lastly, Pandit Motilal Nehru came forward with an amendment which was intended to take the place of all the previous ones realising fully that in this matter of Steel Protection Bill, the noose was round the neck of the Assembly and the end of the string was in the hands of Sir Charles Innes. Pandit Motilal moved that bounties be given to no firm except under such conditions as to the proportion of Indian capital and Indian element in the management as may be determined by Government in consultation with the Legislative Assembly. At first Sir Charles Innes appeared to damn even this amendment but Sir Basil Blackett whispered something and the Commerce Member, thereupon moved adjournment of the discussion till Government is in a position to make a reply to-morrow morning.

Thus after a full day's quarrel the discussion resulted in Pandit Motilal's amendment standing the chance of being considered by Government the verdict to be delivered to-morrow. The Bill will, it is hoped, be passed at least to-morrow and the Council

(Continued on next page.)

SWARAJISTS AND THE CONGRESS.

NOT TO RESIGN FROM THE EXECUTIVE.

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 5.

Pandit Motilal Nehru was interviewed by the Associated Press representative today on Mr. Gandhi's dictum that Swarajists should not be on the Congress Executive, on the differences in the Congress and on their possible effect on the country and Government in particular.

Mr. Nehru stated that such of the Swarajists as are on the Congress Executive have been elected by their respective constituencies and so long as they continue to enjoy the confidence of the constituencies he saw no reason why they should stand out. In Bengal the Executive of the Congress was entirely Swarajist and on Mr. Gandhi's own reasoning the No-changers had no right to control the organisation. Even where the Swarajists were in a minority he did not see why they should retire from the field and lose the opportunity of popularising their views within the Councils of the Congress. The analogy of the Government carried jointly by two parties of opposite views was not applicable to the Congress constitution under which every executive office was open to election. If Mr. Gandhi wanted to introduce Cabinet system he should get the Congress to change its constitution in which case he would convert the Congress into one man's show. Mr. Nehru did not believe that there was split in the Congress in the sense of the break-up of the Congress, but he was of opinion that on account of differences there would in official circles be jubilation which, he hoped, would be short-lived. Whether Mr. Gandhi would give the Swarajists his moral support or not, the latter had determined to stand on their own legs. As between the Government and the Swarajists Mr. Nehru thought that the people would whole-heartedly support the Swarajists. He agreed with Mr. Gandhi that Government were wide-awake and that was the reason why Mr. Nehru thought that Government's first care would be to placate the Swarajists if they at all dread Civil Disobedience which both the No-changers and the Swarajists had in contemplation.

AN AMPLIFIED REPORT OF THE INTERVIEW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 5.

Since the publication of Mr. Gandhi's views on the Congress Executive acute difference between Swarajists and No-changers on the future politics of the country there has been a good deal of speculation both in official and non-official circles as to the attitude of the Swaraj Party and its immediate programme of work.

Interviewed by an Associated Press representative on Mahatma Gandhi's last declaration Pandit Motilal Nehru said, "I have nothing to add to the statement already issued to the Press over the signatures of Mr. C. R. Das and myself. But I wish to take the opportunity you have given me to say that I have as profound a respect for Mahatma Gandhi and his opinions as any of those with whom his word is final. If I differed from him on certain points it was not only on the most careful consideration of his opinions but after a close self-examination to make sure that I was not allowing prejudice for preconceived opinions usurp the place of reason. I have fully and freely criticised his opinions in the course of my conversations with him. He has listened to my criticism with the utmost consideration and replied to it in the calm and courteous manner all his own. I look upon it as my misfortune and not his fault that I remain unconvinced and so long as I am not convinced my duty is to work my own programme for all I am worth.

Representative:—Are you going to advise your party to submit to Mr. Gandhi's suggestion that they must stand out of the Congress Executive?

SWARAJISTS NOT RESIGNING.

Pandit Motilal:—I would not be true to myself if I did so. Such of the Swarajists as are in the Executive have been elected by their respective constituencies and so long as they continue to enjoy the confidence of those constituencies I see no reason why they should stand out and not exercise such influence on the Congress organisation as they already possess. Take for instance Bengal, where the executive is almost entirely Swarajist. The Swarajists' view must be taken to be the popular view in Bengal. And on Mahatma Gandhi's own reasoning the No-changers in that province have no right to control the organisations. But even where the Swarajists are in a minority I don't see why they should retire from the field and lose the opportunity of popularising their views within the Councils of the Congress. If it is permissible to all Congressmen to influence the Congress policy I don't see why this should be done only from outside as delegates. When Swarajists make up their minds to do anything they are for employing all legitimate means to attain the end from all possible direction open to them. This indeed is the basic principle upon which the policy of council-entry is based. The analogy of a Government carried jointly by two parties with opposite views is not at all applicable to the Congress constitution under which every executive office is open to election. If Mahatmajee wishes to introduce cabinet system he will have to get the Congress to change the constitution. I may, however, be permitted to say that if he does so he will inevitably convert the Congress into a one man's show-unifying influence he has with all classes and I have no reason to doubt that he will make full use of it.

Representative:—What in your opinion is the effect that is likely to be produced in the country and on Government in particular by admitted differences in the Congress?

Pandit Nehru:—There will of course be jubilation in official circles, but I hope it will be short lived. If the Swarajists will only hold together and do their duty they will continue to enjoy confidence of their constituencies which is the one thing that matters more than any other. Besides I have not ceased to hope what Mahatmajee will sooner or later feel called upon to give them his moral support. But whether that is forthcoming or not we Swarajists have made up our minds to stand on our own legs. In any case I have no doubt whatever that as between the Government and the Swarapists the people will wholeheartedly support the latter. Mahatmajee says that those who are responsible for the conduct of the Government of India are not fools and that they are clever and wide awake. I quite agree and that is the reason why I think that Government's first care will be to placate the Swarajists if they at all dread civil disobedience which we have all in contemplation.

INDIA'S RICHES.

(Continued from previous page.)

of State will probably take it into consideration on Friday.

PROVISO RE CAPITAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 5.

When the Legislative Assembly met today, members were supplied with the draft clause which is to be added to the Tariff Bill for regulating the grant of bounty to companies floated in future. It lays down the conditions about the capital being in rupees and the proportion of the Indian Directors to be fixed by Government. This amendment will take the place of that suggested by Pandit Motilal Nehru yesterday.

Sir Moncrieff Smith replying to a question by Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha regarding amendments to the Indian Legislative Rules or other statutory rules said that the Under-Secretary of State for India's pronouncement was not in the sense suggested by the member who had apparently been misled by an inaccurate press report. The following was the actual text of the relevant part of the Under-Secretary's reply which had been officially communicated to the Government of India:

"The desirability of consulting the Indian Legislature before changes are made in these and other statutory rules is always considered when the proposed change could suitably be made the subject of such consultation".

The Government of India, added Sir Moncrieff, were not prepared to give any undertaking that henceforward no change in the statutory rules relating to the Central Legislature would be made without giving it an opportunity for expressing an opinion on the proposed change.

Replying to the same member Mr. Bray said that the Government of India had moved His Majesty's Government to take all diplomatic action possible towards the alleviation of resultant hardships regarding V. S. Natural (b) only one case of refusal of an actual application for naturalisation was available though the number of past naturalisations affected by the ruling was of course large, (c) and (d) the supreme Court of the United States of America delivered its during on the 19th February 1923. The Government of India first heard of an Indian being refused naturalisation, on the 21st February, 1923. They addressed the first letter to His Majesty's Government on the subject on the 12th March 1923 exactly three weeks after the delivery of the judgment at Washington.

LEE COMMISSION REPORT.

Sir Alexander Muddiman then made the promised announcement regarding those important matters contained in the recommendations of the Lee Commission Report—matters which in the opinion of the Secretary of State for India were urgent.

Before making the statement, Sir Alexander stated that there was nothing that the Governemnt of India or the Assembly could do, which would bind the Secretary of State in the exercise of his statutory powers.

The Home Member drew attention to the recommendations II and IV relating to recruitment in transferred fields and in Central services. It might be necessary, he said, to pass immediate orders dealinp with recruitment, at any rate, in individual cases, falling under these heads.

Referring to paras XVIII to XXIV and XXXIV to XLVIII dealing with pay and pensions, the speaker said that it had been made clear by the Secretary of State on May 20th in the House of Commons that he intended to comply with the wish expressed by the Assembly that no orders should be passed on the points without the report being discussed by the Legislature. The Secretary of State regarded the recommendation XXVIII dealing with the case of military officers serving in the political department as urgent recommendations, paras XXX to XXXV of the Report dealing with the question of passages being under the consideration of the Secretary of State who must retain the liberty of action in the matter of recommendations. XLVIII to L were under examination by the Secretary of State. They referred to the family pension fund and the independent actuarial investigation of the I.C.S., family pension fund and the closing of the existing pension fund.

The Home Member pointed out that this was all the information he could lay before the House.

VOLLEYS OF QUESTION.

After Sir Alexander Muddiman had made a statement of the urgent matters contained in the Lee Commission's report volleys of questions were raised from all sides of the House demanding further information.

Mr. Chamanlal asked: "Are we to understand that no action will be taken on the report until this House has discussed the report."

Sir Alexander Muddiman: "I made a very definite announcement to the contrary."

Mr. Chamanlal: "May I take it that beyond the urgent matters mentioner by the Home Member no action will be taken on any other part of the report."

Sir Alexander Muddiman: "That is the natural presumption."

In answer to Mr. N. K. Acharya Sir Alexander Muddiman stated that he had not had any application from the members of this House for a special day except the one given (Saturday) for the motion given notice of by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer. If any other member of the House wanted to give notice of resolutions he would have no objection.

On Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao's representation the President said that he would suspend the rules and allow notices of resolutions to reach by 2 p.m. to-morrow (Friday).

Dr Gour asked what would be the financial results of the proposals mentioned by Sir Alexander.

The Home Member said he could not make any statement at present.

Dr. Gour further asked "Have you received any reply to our representation that no action should be taken by the Secretary of State without previously consulting the Legislature."

Sir Alexander: "The Secretary of State has pointed out that he is committed to certain things and I have already read them out."

DISCUSSION ON TARIFF BILL.

The discussion on the Tariff Bill was resumed. Pandit Motilal Nehru moved that Clause V be renumbered as Clause VI and after Clause IV the following clause be inserted:—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in section 3 or section 4 no bounty in respect of steel rails, fish plates or wagons shall be payable to or on behalf of any company, firm or other person not already engaged at the commencment of this Act in the business of manufacturing any one or other of such articles unless such company, firm or person provides facilities to the satisfaction of the Governor-General-in-Council for technical training of Indians in manufacturing processes involved in the business and in the case of a company unless (A) it has been formed and registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1913 and (B) it has a share capital the amount of which is expressed in the memorandum of the association in rupees and (C) such proportion of directors as the Governor-General-in-Council has by general or special order prescribed in this behalf consists of Indians."

Pandit Motilal explained that the understanding between him and Government which his amendment embodied was subject to the condition that an *ad hoc* committee elected by the House would be appointed to examine the question of Indian capital and Indian proportion on capital and management.

Sir Charles Innes emphasised that the amendment of Pandit Motilal had been accepted by Government to meet the House halfway on a delicate matter. He said he carried out the obligation laid upon Government by Mr. Chatterjee's statement. There might perhaps be some who would like to go beyond the amendment but Government was not prepared to move further. He accepted Pt. Motilal's proposal about an *ad hoc* Committee.

Mr. Patel opposed the amendment as it did not meet the needs of the situation. For instance it could not prevent an united steel company from getting bounty.

Pandit Malaviya wanted to propose an amendment to Pandit Motilal's proposition, but was ruled out of order.

Pandit Motilal's amendment was put to vote and adopted by the House, only seven members dissenting and some remaining neutral.

Mr. A. N. Dutt moved the omission of the clause providing for a fresh enquiry at the end of three years.

Mr. D. P. Sinha supported it because he said a promise of further protection amounted to putting premium on inefficients and uneconomical working of the Tatas.

The Commerce Member said Mr. Sinha's opposition was easy to understand because he was opposed to the entire Bill.

The motion of Mr. Dutt was rejected.

DUTY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

After a large number of amendments had been ruled out of order Capt. Hira Singh moved an omission of protective duty on agricultural implements.

He was supported by Mr. D. P. Sinha Mr. Dunichand and Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar.

Sir Charles Innes pointed out that the Tariff Board had emphasised that the weight on agriculturists would be negligible while the grant of protection to steel industry made it necessary to extend protection also to certain subsidiary industries to provide an outlet for Tata products.

After further discussion the President took vote on the motion whether the item 143 in the schedule raising the duty from 10 to 25 per cent on certain agricultural implements should remain a part of the schedule or not. The House divided and by 48 votes against 37 omitted item 143 thereby rejecting protection to the industry concerned with agricultural implements and making the duty revert to ten per cent. The announcement of the result was greeted with loud applause by the free traders and others. Pandit Motilal and some other Swarajists remained neutral.

The adoption of this amendment is the first defeat of Government in respect of the various provisions.

Mr. Chamanlal had an amendment in his name proposing to change the preamble of the Bill by laying down a policy in favour of nationalisation. He announced that Mr. R. D. Tata with whom members had held conferences recently had authorised him to state that he (Mr. Tata) was quite prepared to give recognition to the Labour Association at Jamshedpur and agree to the appointment of a Conciliation Board. (Applause).

Sir Alexander Muddiman interrupting pointed out that the preamble could not go beyond the actual provisions of the Bill.

The President ruled the motion of Mr. Chamanlal out of order.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

PREVENTION OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 4.

Speaking on Mr. Patel's amendment re: Indian vs. Foreign Capital, Sir B. N. Mitra urged the House to accept Sir Charles Innes' assurance that the question of capital would be separately considered. He said the Tariff Board wisely avoided giving opinion on the question of capital and said that, as pointed out by the Fiscal Commission, there was nothing to prevent a foreigner from investing his capital through an Indian intermediary.

Mr. Joshi said Indian Labour had nothing to choose between Indian and European capitalist. The speaker's nationalist sentiment would support industrial development of the country but if the country was to go without an industry he would rather choose a foreign industry (?) than have no industry at all. He therefore opposed the amendment.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao agreed that some check was desirable but the best way was to ask Government to bring in a comprehensive measure. Mr. Patel's amendment, he said, carried the danger of making Tatas monopolists in Indian steel market.

Mr. J. Mehta welcomed Mr. Patel's amendment which he said was barbed wire entanglement against foreign capital and held out hope that Indian resources were going no longer to be mortgaged to the foreign exploiter.

Mr. Jinnah warned the House that the amendment would defeat the object the House had at heart. It would destroy the hopes of encouragement of internal competition which was essential in the interest of the consumer. He appealed to Government that their intentions were still suspected and that they should expedite legislation on the subject of capital. He was sure the House did not want to exclude companies already established in India with foreign capital. (Voices "No.")

FOREIGN CAPITAL—AN "UNMIXED GOOD."

Sir Basil Blackett said the subject of prevention of foreign capital was one which could not usefully be tackled by way of an amendment to a particular bill. There was no limit to amount of capital that could be usefully expended in India on development. Ever since he came to India he had not observed any free flow of foreign capital into India. Indeed he had heard some swadeshi (?) suggestion that he should go to England for a loan in order that he might not ruin the Bombay market. He had no desire to do so and trusted Indian capital would readily come. One of the difficulties for continuing Government's present programme on capital development in India was the limitation of capital available in this country. He was very glad that this year they were able to avoid a sterling loan. Their policy should be not to borrow in England but in India. Foreign capital was a danger only if it exploited the resources of the country into which it came and at the same time killed internal competition, preventing establishment of indigenous industries. Otherwise he maintained foreign capital was an unmixed good. If without foreign capital the industry of India was not developed then there would be nothing for foreign capitalists to drain away. The only justification for a bill to protect the steel industry must be such that in the long run it would increase national dividend of India. How could they do that if they prevented foreign capital coming into India. Thereby they would reduce and not accelerate the progress of industrial development. The result would be that Indian consumers would be at the tender mercies of one single iron steel company which, however entirely Indian it might be, would not and could not eventually reduce the price of steel. It would be therefore quite contrary to the whole spirit of the bill. At the same [illegible] Sir Basil Blackett asked the Assembly to accept the assurance of Sir Charles Innes that Legislation would be brought in to secure Indian capital. On what particular date it would be it was difficult to say this moment; but Government would be ready to consider with a committee of the Legislature or in such form as would appeal to the Assembly in general the whole of the difficult question of foreign capital with a view to legislation, if necessary by amendmen. of the Indian Companies Act. The Finance Member therefore asked the House to reject Mr. Patel's amendment.

Mr. Wilson though that the amendment would instead of fostering the development of steel industry undevelop it. He opposed the amendment both on the ground of principle and practice. In practice it would be impossible to work it. If money was required for an industry they would have to go even to the devil (laughter) and the investor should have an open market. The Bill was a straighforward bill and the amendment, if accepted, would defeat the objects of the measure.

Mr. Dumasia said it would be an evil day if the foreign capital was prevented from coming into India. Indian capital had already been taken away by currency legislation and now for the development of Indian industry they had to depend on foreign capital.

INDIGENOUS NATIONAL CONTROL.

Mr. Patel would not exclude foreign capital but he thought that there must be indigenous national control of whatever money came from outside. He advised the House to accept the amendment of Mr. Lohokare on the agenda that bounties should be given to those concerns which had rupee capital, had Indian directorate and provided facilities for Indian apprentices to be trained in their works.

Pandit Malaviya replying to the Finance Member's speech remarked that if foreign capital had come to India, England had become richer by getting interest for the past 75 to 100 years.

Sir Basil Blackett:—"Is not India richer also?"

Pandit Malaviya:—"India is not richer for Indians but has become richer only for the purpose of Englishmen." He also complained that huge cash balances were held in England which could very well be transferred to India to help Indian market. Pundit Malaviya suggested an amendment for securing majority of Indian directors and a major share of Indian capital but excluding the existing firms with non-Indian capital from such a discrimination. He emphasised that the burden of protection was to fall on the consumer and that he could not be called upon to undertake that burden to enable the foreign capital to exploit them. As for the bogey of Tata the monopoly they could follow the English Overseas Trade Insurance Act and lay down that the protection was conditioned by a reasonable economy and efficiency on the part of the company receiving the benefit. He pointed that even if the Indian companies act were amended there would be nothing to prevent companies registered under the English Companies Act from establishing themselves in India. He threatened wreckage of the Bill if Government did not accept some reasonable motion.

Sir Charles Innes observed that the question of determination of proportion of Indian and foreign capital required the most careful preparation and a large number of amendments showed that there was no clear idea about it in the House. Mr. Patel's amendment was not only useless but also illogical because it would discriminate against one form of protection, namely, bounty and would not touch those enjoying tariff duties. On behalf of Government he would only say that they were prepared at once to take up the question in consultation with the Advisory-Committee attached to his department. He warned the House that the adoption of Mr. Patel's amendment would place Government in a serious position and appealed to all moderate minded persons to support Government in defeating the amendment.

PANDIT NEHRU'S AMENDMENT.

Pandit Motilal Nehru was the last non-official to address the House. He knew that if the Assembly insisted on Mr. Patel's amendment Government would not accept it and the bill would be practically thrown out. It appeared that in this matter the noose was round the neck of the House and the further end of the string was in the hands of Sir Charles Innes (Laughter). But he, (Mr. Nehru), wanted that Government should commit itself to the principle enunciated by Hon. Mr. Chatterjee in the Fiscal Commission's report, namely, that no concession should be given to any firms unless such firm had rupee capital, had a proportion at any rate of Indian directorates and allowed facilities to Indians for training in their works. If Government would recognise this principle which was flexible then the distrust and the suspicion in the House would greatly disappear. He therefore moved in the place of Mr. Patel's amendment the following amendment to the clause provided that nothing in this section and section four shall apply to any company firm or other person who starts the business of manufacturing steel rails, fishplates or wagons after the passing of this act except under such conditions as to the proportion of the Indian capital and the Indian element in the management as may be determined by the Governor-General-in-Council in concurrence with the Indian Legislative Assembly.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad before adjourning the House till to-morrow pointed out that as there had been a full discussion on this question Government would be allowed to reply to-morrow as to how far they were prepared to agree to Mr. Nehru's suggestion and if it was not accepted voting on the amendment would take place.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

H. M. the King's birthday was celebrated at Dhar by the release of prisoners, distribution of sweets to the poor and the children, sports and royal salutes throughout the State.—A. P.

CIVIL WAR IN ALBANIA.

INSURGENTS MARCH ON TIRANA.

A BELGRADE REPORT.

LONDON, June 5.

Belgrade.—Civil war is threatened throughout Albania. The insurgents have captured Scutari and are marching on Tirana. They have sent an ultimatum to the Government demanding its resignation. The Government troops at Alessio which is attacked are in a critical position.—Reuter.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

BRITISH GUIANA RIOT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Answering the supplementary questions raised by Mr. Natesan the Education Member admitted that there appeared to be dissatisfaction as to inadequacy of wages and that this must have been one of the causes leading to the riots. It was true that the cost of passage from British Guiana had become very high, but the Government of India could not agree to the statement of Mr. Natesan that British Guiana Government's action in not providing facilities for repatriation of Indians were contrary to the agreement. The Education Member further stated that the Government of India's attention had not yet been drawn to the report in an English paper in the Colony that the Indian Association there were opposed to emigration from India because of recent riots, low wages etc.

Sir Narasimha Sarma stated to Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari that the Government of India could not proceed with an enquiry into the wages and other conditions in British Guiana unless they knew the result of the enquiry already instituted into the causes of the riots by the British Guiana Government. The Government of India were not aware of any correspondence between the India Office and the Colonial Office concerning Sir H. Lugard's scheme about Kenya Highlands.

Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary, in answer to Mr. Karandikar stated that the Government of India had not been asked by the Home Government to see if the Indian representatives could go to London to confer with Government there on the question of Reforms.

Mr. Chadwick stated that Government of India did not propose to lay on the table the correspondence that passed between them and the Secretary of State regarding the Tariff Board's report.

Lastly Mr. Crerar in answer to Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari said that the Government of India were anxious to obtain the views of the legislature at the earliest possible date on the Lee Commission's Report and they would give an opportunity for discussion if any member, would desire to move a resolution.

After questions had been answered, Sir Mahomed Shafi offered congratulations of the House to the President on the distinction of the Knighthood conferred on him.

Hon. Mr. Chadwick, Commerce Secretary then moved recommending to the Government that the recommendation of the Tariff Board for the removal of import duty on sulphur be accepted. Mr. Chadwick said that Government considered that the case for the removal of the duty on sulphur was a good one. In most countries where high protective duties prevailed sulphur was imported free. Sulphur was a commodity which was widely used in a large number of industries. Indeed it was generaly assumed that the degree of industrial development of a country could be ascertained by the quantity of sulphur used. The country was now asked to forego a small sacrifice of revenue in larger interests of protecting Indian industries and the Finance Department too had no objection.

Mr. Haroon Jaffer pointed out the importance of the principle underlying the motion, and urged the Council to accept it. Raw materials of industry should not be taxed because that would only increase the cost of manufacture.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari gave further support to the motion which was carried.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow when the Steel Protection Bill is expected to be placed on the agenda.

ADJOURNS SINE DIE.

SIMLA, June 5.

The Council of State meeting to-day was fixed for the laying on the table the Steel Protection Bill, which, it was expected, would be passed by last evening in the Assembly. But the Assembly not having finished consideration of the amendments the Bill was not ready.

Sir Mohamed Shafi said that the best way of avoiding the inconveniences like that caused to the members in having to come up for no business whatsoever was to have the meeting adjourned to a date to be notified later.

Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter suggested that the consideration of the Bill, as would be amended by the Assembly be taken on the day it was placed before the Council.

Sir Deepprasad Sarbadhikari dissented and said that the Bill, being very important and embodying the great principle of protection, the members must be given an opportunity to examine the Bill as would be passed by the Assembly.

Eventually the President adjourned the meeting.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAYS

THROUGH RUNNING OF TRAINS UNINTERRUPTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PODANUR, June 5.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Podanur, South Indian Railway, wires from Podanur that the bridge at mile 348/10 13 has collapsed as a result of heavy rains. The through running of trains has been interrupted from to-day. Through communications will probably be restored in two days. Transhipment has been arranged.

LETTER FROM ITALY.

FASCISM AND ITS PERSONALITIES.

ROME AS INTERNATIONAL CENTRE.

WEAKNESS OF LITTLE ENTENTE.

MUSSOLINI AND TURKEY.

BY GEORGE RAFFALOVICH.

ROME, May 12.

A rigid ruling, that no memer of Parliament can any longer hold a position of responsibility in the Party Organisation, has caused Signor Giunta to resign as General Secretary of Fascism. For the young deputy for Trieste other tasks will be found, equally responsible and equally adapted to his dash and his intelligence. He has no successor as General Secretary. The Party is now ruled by a Committee of Four, each member of which seems to me to represent a different side of Fascism. It is not irrelevant to give a brief sketch of each of them, as the knowledge we thus acquire of the various Fascisti leaders will help us later to understand the evolution of the Fascista idea, according to the ascendency gained by the one or the other.

The best known of the Big Four is undoubtedly Roberto Forges-Davanzati, born at Naples in 1880. He is doctor of letters and of philosophy, foreign editor and musical critic of *L'Idea Nazionale* since the war. He was one of the first and most active promoters of the Syndicalist idea in Italy. Here again we find the inspiration of Georges Sorel, as we do in the preparation of Mussolini himself. From 1908 to 1911, he served on the staff of the *Corriere della Sera*. Passing to the ranks of Nationalism, Forges-Davanzati was one of the founders of the Nationalist Party and of *l'Idea Nazionale*, which he edited for one year, from 1915 to the entry of Italy into the war. Having served as an officer, and received the bronze medal of valour, he returned to his newspaper after the war. The Nationalists ably seconded the Fascisti in 1921 and 1922; and the two parties merged last year. The nationalistic side of Fascism is thus represented in the Directorate. Signor Forges-Davanzati is a man of great charm, simple and cultured, as fearless as he is intelligent.

CESARE ROSSI.

His colleague, Cesare Rossi, is of a very different type. Born at Pescia, in Tuscany, in 1885 he was first a printer with syndicalistic tendencies, then a writer of violent but undistinguished polemical articles in Syndicalist newspapers. Like most Italian Syndicalists, he was in favour of Italy entering the war, and joined Mussolini when the latter founded the interventist *l'opolo d'Italia*. Signor Rossi served during the war, and returned to the same newspaper after the armistice. His cultural baggage is slight, his method is basque and erratic, and he shows little naturalness or spontaneity. He is more shrewd than intelligent. But his devotion to his leader is obvious. Knowing well that he was not cast for great parts, he has steadily applied himself to cultivating the regard of Mussolini. I have heard men of doubtful worth boast to me of his friendship, but they probably exaggerated. His lively Tuscan facility of adaptation has served him well. From the first, he was vice-Secretary of the Fascista Party; and became later also head of the Press Bureau at the Ministry of the Interior. He declined the nomination as Mayor of Milan, and later that of candidate to the Chamber, considering the trust of Mussolini a more important charge than any other. Of the Big Four, Signor Rossi has probably the least interesting personality, but his influence is not to be ignored, nor the confidence placed by the Duce in his energetic obedence.

WHERE DOCTORS ARE FEW AND FAR BETWEEN

BABY'S OWN TABLETS SAFEGUARD CHILDREN'S LIVES.

Parents who live "up-country," or in places remote from cities and towns find Baby's Own Tablets a wonderful help and comfort in the home. A Canadian remedy for the ordinary ailments of infants and small children, the prompt use of these Tablets has saved many little lives. And they are guaranteed to be absolutely free from opiates, narcotics or other harmful drugs.

Most of the troubles of childhood originate in disordered stomach and bowels. Baby's Own Tablets quickly relieve infantile indigestion, colic and constipation, check diarrhoea, reduce fever, allay teething pains, quiet the nerves and promote health-giving peaceful sleep in a perfectly natural way. They expel worms, are of great assistance in checking croup and colds. Chemists sell Baby's Own Tablets at 14 annas for a vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

To all but his leader, he has elected to inspire fear rather than respect. He represents the past of the Party, but Fascism has no need to forget its antecedents. Although the Party has grown, and its ideals are enlarged, yet there is still plenty of room for the element represented by Signor Rossi

The third member of the Quadrumvirate is Signor Giovanni Marinelli, born in 1880 at Adria, a town south of Venice and Padova. He began his political career as a socialist, but left that Party in 1914, along with several other leaders, when Mussolini was expelled on account of his advocating the entrance of Italy into the war. Marinelli was the organiser of the demonstrations of May 1915 destined to force the Italian Government to join the Allies. From 1920, he has been the Treasurer and financial genius of the Fascista Party.

The youngest member of the Directorate is Singhor Alessandro Melchiorri, who was born in Ancona in 1901. Despite his extreme youth, he served during the war, and became an officer of the famous Bersaglieri. When the Fiume affair broke out he joined D'Annunzio and was a legionary. He is an excellent and energetic organiser, and represents, by the express desire of Mussolini, the younger generation in the Quadrumvirate.

PRESENT FASCIST TENDENCY.

It is not impossible that the new Directorate will encounter difficulties in the fulfilment of its task. Your readers will recall that the first tendency of the Fascista Party was to permeate the fabric of the State, by giving to as many Fascisti leaders as possible a post in the organism of the bourgeois State. To-day, after the elections the tendency is apparently to put a stop to cumulative positions, absolutely to separate the Party from the Government, and to retain the former merely as a weapon of attack, a means of defence and an instrument of propaganda among the youth of Italy. In short, the days are past when to be a Fascista meant to have special privileges. Fascisti have only duties now. This is not to the liking of a minority of the former helpers of Signor Mussolini. Their interpreter is the Honourable Farinacci, deputy of Cremona, the great uncompromising "ras of Cremona" entranched in his Province like a feudal baron of old. He took advantage of the departure of the Duce on a visit to Sicily, to begin an attack on the new Directorate, similar to that of last year, waged against Massimo Rocca. Illegalism and Cumulative charges are the basis of the edifice of Fascism, according to him, and he objects to any sacrifice of conquered advantages, whether for himself or others.

Both Forges-Davanzati and Melchiorri have replied to him and his supporters in unmistakable terms. The latter especially emphasised the fact that once decisions have been taken, all a Fascista can do is to obey them. Discipline and obedience only are called for or acceptable from the highest to the lowest. Despite his undoubted services to the cause in the past, Signor Farinecci is a fanatic, and is likely to give trouble to the Chief he professes to follow. But no such attacks can delay the progress of Fascism, which is sweeping away all opposition. It were absurd to deny that Fascism has done more for the Italian people in a year than the other parties in twenty. Those who have resided in Italy in the past hardly recognise the country. Against such progress, local abuses and personal injustice have a very limited importance.

The tendency of Fascism is now to put down lynching and to justify its advent by greater efforts at building up a new Italy. The work of Signor Giunta and Signor Maraviglia has not been done in vain. Their propaganda among the rank and file of the Party has convinced most Fascisti that the essence of Fascism is renunciation. Fascism will some day be known mainly as the antithesis of individualism, of liberaloid egocentrism. Its aim is to absorb the individual in the national realities, but with the full conscience of his surrender. Not a supernationalism, not an arrogant patriotism, but a constant sacrifice of the self for the sake of the future of a race.

THE LITTLE ENTENTE.

While the intrigant Queen of Roumania tears up and down Europe in a frantic attempt to defeat the inevitable, accompanied by her King and his Foreign Minister, Duca, while her subjects and those of her Jugoslav neighbours quake in their shoes as a result of the German election and of the Russian threats, the Little Entente is already moribund, new alignments being prepared everywhere. Benes, "the Commercial Traveller oef Poincare" as Lloyd George aptly termed him in one of his frank moments, had built what he fancied to be a strong entente of the heirs of the Dual Monarchy, a sort of League for mutual protection against a return of the previous owners. But only the most solid optimist could believe in the future of the Little Entente. Its position is more than shaky.

In Jugoslavia, they admit frankly that the alliance has entered a new phase which can hardly close but with a crisis. Since the last farcical Conference of Belgrade, when Benes confronted Nincic, each man armed with a treaty concluded with a real Power, Benes with France, Nincic with Italy, the entent has become a quarrelsome union, ready for divorce. Jugoslavia has no inclination to support France or Roumania against Russia on the Bessarabian affair. Some Frenchmen believe that Poland and Roumania remain the best asset of Poincare in the East. Who will try to convince them that they are worth the equivalent of nothing or very little more?

These considerations have convinced Italians that the Treaty of Rome was even a wiser move than they had thought at first. Their relations with Serbia are excellent, and between the Serbs and the Italians, the Croats will gradually see that their best policy is work and peace. Eventually they will cease their provocations; or break out entirely from the S.H.S. Kingdom. The latter move might not be unwelcome to most Italians.

INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS IN ITALY.

The Eternal City has welcomed in these weeks the Congress of Agriculture in connection with the International Institute of that name, as well as an International Congress of Emigration, with forty nations sending delegates, England reluctantly abandoned her first position, that this matter should go to the League of Nations, and ended by sending an extravagant mission of over fifteen members. The first meeting is due on May 15th, and the Congress will be opened by Mussolini himself. The Italian Premier's invitation was prompted by his desire to make public official statements regarding Italy's new emigration policy, following the latest restrictions in the United States and elsewhere. He will attempt to suggest the principles on which future treaties of emigration could be based. This Congress will be technical, not diplomatic. Its members will study problems connected with international agreements, chiefly the transportation of emigrants, hygiene and sanitary services as applied to both emigration and immigration services to the various countries assistance to emigrants whether landing or embarking, especially women and children. Other problems include local labour requirements connected with emigration.

There was also an International Congress of Philosophy, the sessions of which were opened in Naples under the auspices of the Italian Philosophical Society. Among the delegates was very much remarked a representative of the University for the Intellectual Development of the American Negroes. On the same occasion, the members of the Congress took part in the Commemoration of the 650 the anniversary of Saint Thomas of Aquino.

Thus in a quiet way is Mussolini building up a reputation for entertaining and speeding up international meetings. When the Italian Premier has to do with international schemes, the delegates very soon find themselves up against realities, and either come to an rapid agreement or separate, agreeing to disagree.

TURKEY AND ITALY.

On the 2nd of May, Signor Mussolini reviewing the political situation for the benefit of his Ministers, thought it necessary to refer especially to the relations with Turkey. "The situation with Turkey is once more clear," he said, "Our Ambassador, Montagna, who went to Angora, was able to show to Ismet Pasha that Italy had absolutely no desire of political or territorial expansion with regard to new Turkey, with which Italy intends to remain on terms of sincere friendship."

This was made necessary by a violent campaign against Italy on the part of the Turkish Press. At the end of April, a correspondent of the "Giornale d'Italia was able to obtain an interview from Fuad Bey, the Turkish Ambassador at Rome. Having referred to the painful impression created by the campaign directed by certain newspapers of Stamboul against Italy, the visitor pointed out the unpleasant repercussion of those attacks. Thereupon Fuad Bey expressed his opinion that his countrymen did not approve of such excessive criticism, nor especially of the tone in which the campaign was carried on.

But he went on to remark that certain Catholic newspapers in Italy had bitterly attacked the Government of Angora for "removing the Crucifix from Turkish schools." "You may tell me" he added "that the section of the Italian Press which attacks us is sectarian, and echoes the views of special circles. Very well; then let me assure you that those Turkish newspapers which attack Italy do not represent the opinion of our Government or that of the great mass of our people. It is not a matter for offence but a mere storm in a teapot. The relations between the two Governments are excellent, and the friendship between the two nations solid and based on amicable feelings. We do not forget the proofs Italy has given us of her goodwill in the last five years. The campaign against Italy is perhaps even due to this friendship. The more friends are attached to each other, the more sensitive they are. We are passing through exceptional times; the transition from the regime of the Capitulations to the new freedom cannot pass without little storms. But Italy and Turkey are made to understand each other."

Thereupon followed a semi-official note from the Chigi Palace, recalling the Turkish Press to a stronger sense of responsibility and more exact view of realities. And some Italian newspapers, commenting on the note and the interview, now indicate their opinion that the Stamboul periodicals in question are acting for foreign agents whose countries have an interest in creating embarrassment for both Turkey and Italy.

ITALIANS IN THE NEW PROVINCES.

If the Croats are unpleasant where they find themselves in the majority, they are no less disagreeable as a minority. The Slovenes are amenable, although perhaps sly, but the Croats and the Germans are obstinate, and know how to hold their own. There still occur many cases when the habitual good nature of Italians is placed to a severe test, while their quick mercurial temper is no less strained on other occasions. They probably have difficulties in all the new provinces. But the section I have in mind now is that East of the Piave, and more especially the traingle between Trieste, Pola and Fiume. These Provinces were of course allotted to Italy at the Peace Treaty, a provision being made for the continued application of the old Austrian laws during the period of transition. This period seems to last longer than necessary. It has meant of course, retaining ex-Austrian judges, often Austrian judges of Croat origin, as well as the Court officials and the whole paraphernalia of the defunct Dual Monarchy. Naturally they have assumed the Italian nationality, but that does not change their Teutonic natures. Although Italians are now in a majority in the district, they are still dealt with according to the Austrian law when it so happens that they are brought to Court.

It usually goes ill with any one of them who, because he was an Italian at heart, deserted from the Austrian army to serve with the Italians troops, while those who now sit in judgment upon him were comfortably administering the Austrian law. They still administer it to-day under the protection of the Italian Government. And the persistence of this regime prevents Italian lawyers from having a fair chance, as they know little of the alien law. The old-timers send them from pillar to post through the intricacies of the code.

Not that the judges left in office by the weak, supine Italian Government of the period of 1918-1922 are necessarily unfair, but they are inclined to regard Italians from old Italy as emigrants, upstarts and personal enemies and their ex-fellow-citizens who now display affection for Italy as traitors to Austria. Moreover their mentality is just as un-Latin as it was before 1914. They have learned nothing since, and probably laugh up their sleeves at the tolerance with which their Teutonic ways are meekly accepted.

Again, their friends and favourite associates in their homes and at the Cafes are Germans, Croats and Austrians, and they still consider as opponents anyone whom they do not remember as their friend. Many an Italian is compelled to secure the services of an Austrian-Italian lawyer, of known Austrophile sympahies, in order to have his case considered in a friendly way by these so-called Italian judges. To ask for commonsense, Latin courtesy or fair-play for Italians is to hurt the feelings of the hyphenated judges. They protest their impartiality; but it is shown that when they can indulge in revenge for past opposition with absolute impunity, they do so, and mercilessly, calling in bad Italian upon the Italian carabinieri to enforce their Austrian law. The Italians who have come from outside Istria have apparently ceased to ask or to expect fair play. But their life is hellish. Between Austrian judges, Austrian landlords and Hungarian Jewish bankers, they have not one chance in a hundred. For the land and the houses still belong, of course, to the former owners, mostly Austrians, Germans, Croats and Hungarian Jews. To cap the climax, they find little sympathy among the local Italians of before the war. The old residents, even Italians in feeling, apparently resent their intrusion and often side with the enemy to squeeze them out. If on the other hand, the Government dismissed the whole Austrian machinery in Istria—many critics would cry out to the heavens. Yet, no one who has lived, say in Abbazia, for a year, can deny that the work of the ex-Austrian officials, in the Customs, the Post Office, and the Law Courts often amounts almost to sabotage. Whenever any foreign resident (and the place depends on them for its very life) complains of a delay, or a foolish regulation, they reply with a shrug that it was not like that under the old regime.

When the Italians who are settled in the new provinces remark that they are living under conditions almost as unpleasant as before the war, when they were in the minority, they are taxed with intolerance. They are rebuked even by Italians of Rome or Florence who cannot be aware of the imperceptible meanness of the servants of the old Austrian regime whom the Italian Government has maintained in office. Sometimes they lose their temper. The sly provocations which they must bear from their so-called fellow Italians who are Germans, Austrians or Croats, naturalised for the sake of bread and butter, prove at times too much for their nerves. A sudden reaction prompts them to take the law in their own hands, and they place themselves again in the wrong. The ex-Austrian officials, of the "*mi son gut Italian*" kind, grin and mark a point.

Sometimes again an innocent outsider is made to pay for those too clever to be caught. For instance, at Merano, in April last, some Germans were beaten by Fascisti for not rising when the Italian national an them was played. They probably did not know the tune. But what is not said in excuse for their aggressors, is that they must have been roused to exasperation by petty vexations and insults on the part of Germans and Austrians now outwardly Italian subjects. I have noticed several myself. The strange thing to me is not that ae few young Fascisti beat German visitors at Merano, but that more Italians do not run out of their country many of these ex-Australian judges and officials who now give lip service to Italy. There are few countries where such a situation would be tolerated. Nevertheless an occult but well organised propaganda tells us that the Fascisti are nationalistic bullies.

A RAPE AND ITS AFTERMATH.

Some time during last year, to be exact on the 9th August, 1923, a Muslim girl, aged fourteen, and her uncle, a youth of eighteen, reached Tundla at 9 p.m. from Ferozabad without tickets. When Rebello, an Anglo-Indian Ticket Collector, demanded tickets, they told him that they got into the train at Ferozabad where they were told by a Babu that he had no time to give tickets and that they could pay the fares on arrival at Tundla. With this they were pushed into the train. Rebello took them to the booking office and demanded Rs. 14-4-0 from them for travelling without tickets. What amount they had he took and this was only Rs. 2-4-0. After writing the compaint Rebello told them that he would take them to the police station. Instead of going to the police station he and Dorton, another Anglo-Indian, took them across the lines to the latter's bungalow and after putting the uncle secure in some part of the bungalow both of them criminally assaulted the girl. Afterwards the poor girl and her uncle were taken to the platform where naturally they raised a hue and cry which brought Sgt. Ceiston on the scene and resulted in the arrest of the two—Rebelio and Dorton.

When the case was brought to the Sessions Judge, Agra, he acquitted the accused, but the Government appealed against that decision and the case came before Justices Ryves and Mukerjee, of the Allahabad High Court, who, disagreeing with the verdict of acquittal, convicted both the accused under section 376 and, taking into consideration the youth of the accused, sentenced them each to nine months' R. I. and twenty stripes; if medically unfit to be whipped he or they are to serve six months R. I. more and the sentence was take effect from the date of their arrest.

THE PROTEST.

The judgment of the High Court was delivered on March 1st. according to a newspaper report and by the 9th of June next the term of imprisonment would be completed. The judgment, for reasons best known to themselves, has created quite a good stir among the Anglo-Indian community, and Lt.-Col. Gidney, President of the A. I. and D. E. Association, made representations to H. E. the Viceroy, and on his declining to interfere, Lt.-Col. Gidney sent another message to H. E. the Viceroy, the Home Member, The Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Chief Secretary to the U. P. Government requesting that the whipping may be administered by a person of the same nationality and added that otherwise "the reaction of the community must be such as to compel "en masse" resignation of the Auxiliary Force as a justifiable protest, a step which the Association desires to avoid." Lt.-Col Gidney presumably followed the example of the Kenya Whites whose demands, because they threatened an armed revolution, were acceded to by the Colonial Secretary. The European Association also sent a message expressing their *greatest* sympathy with Lt.-Col. Gidney's representations. Bombay did not lag behind and was not wanting in its sense of communal pride. The Hony. Secretary of the local A. I. and D. E. Association taking the cue from their President followed suit and in his message on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Council he "respectfully pointed out the loyalty which the community showed in 1916".

NEWSPAPER SYMPATHY.

Commenting on Lt.-Col. Gidney's telegram, the "Englishman" "heartily endorses the protest." Why? It is not because of the nature of the crime which it condemns as bestial, not because it has any sympathy with such a criminal, but *because "in Indian jails whippings are administered by the lowest caste Indian convicts—generally the jail sweepers."* While they do not try to minimise the nature of the crime, they resent this humiliation and consider it inconsistent with the privileges shown to them because of their loyalty. It is certain degradation indeed for an Anglo-Indian criminal to be whipped by a low caste sweeper! Having had no occasion to be sentenced to receive some stripes we had hitherto no idea of who that august personage would be who would inflict the stripes in the jails, but from what we have now been told we feel it incumbent upon the part of the Government either to abolish the punishment or raise the rank of the person who carries out the whipping!

THE SUCCESS.

By threatening to withdraw *en masse* from the Auxiliary Force Lt.-Col. Gidney and his co-caste men have been able to intimidate the Government, for the order has gone forth that the whipping shall be carried out by a person of the same nationality. While the Viceroy refused to interefere the Judicial Secretary, Naini Tal, has issued the order, and obviously pressure has been brought to bear upon him from the Olympian heights and certainly for once the gods have preserved their dignity well!

But now that a precedent has been set up, we cannot for a moment imagine what the Government would do if in cases where whipping is awarded as a punishment the criminals desired to be whipped by men of their own nationality. Suppose Sheikh Ahmed if sentenced to be whipped, preferred to be whipped by a Mussalman and that too by a Sunni because he himself is a Sunni, what would the Government do? To add to the embarrassment, suppose Mussalmans in India threatened a revolution in support of their co-religionist? Similarly if every community in India, Hindu, Sikh, Christian, Parsi, Jew etc., did it, where will be the end? Since there is the precedent, the attitude of the criminals would be quite justifiable. Certainly we can anticipate such an embarrassment for the Government unless they are wise enough in their day to abolish flogging altogether.

Lt.-Col. Gidney, it is interesting to observe, does not object to it because of any spectral value of their skin, but on caste. In that case we very much wish the Pathan who was recently sentenced to be whipped had elected to be whipped by a Pathan, for instead of being whipped by a half-fed sickly sweeper he would be whipped by a giant of a Pathan and the punishment would have been doubly effective!

The stand which Lt.-Col. Gidney, his Association and the European Association have taken merely provokes laughter and, as you have said, Lt.-Col. Gidney "would do better to discountenance the crime in his community than to howl for special treatment when it comes to punishment". As regards flogging as a punishment, if it is still to continue, then as you have remarked "it should be reserved for blackguards of whatever race or colour" We hope Lt.-Col. Gidney would not deny that a miscreant is a miscreant, and a criminal a criminal, for all his caste, colour and nationality.

TWO FRIENDS.

LATE SIR ASUTOSH MUKERJEE.

AN APPRECIATION.

BY DR. NANDLAL.

It is extremely difficult to give an adequate description of the qualities of head and heart of the late Sir Asutosh Mukerjee. The most remarkable feature of Sir Asutosh was his marvellous and untiring energy. His student career, characterised as it was by brilliancy, and great distinction, gave faithful indications of his future greatness in life. His success in the legal profession was rapid and immense. His profound learning, wonderful capacity for hard work, erudition, and legal acumen secured him the most exalted position at the Bar. He was endowed by nature with a great and commanding intellect and his achievements, which shed a lustre on the profession, won him the respect and condolence of the Bench and public. In spite of his having a very heavy professional work, he very often, took prominent part in the political affairs of his country. He, as a Member of both the Bengal and Viceregal councils, always put forward his views in their true light. His characteristic firmness, vigour, scholarship and fearlessness left a lasting impress of a master mind on his work there. He was always true to his trust. His public utterances are eloquent testimony of the clarity and soundness of his political wisdom. As a debater, his powers were unmatched. His command of facts and language was unrivalled and it generally enabled him to sway the Assembly when he addressed.

As a recognition of his professional merits, profound learning, and superior intelligence he was raised to the Bench. Endowed, as he was, with many and varied gifts, it was not long before he revealed high qualities as a Judge. From the day that he took his seat on the Bench the legal profession found in him a Judge keen and penetrating, supreme in law and in facts, unwearing in patience and unfailing in courtesy. As a reward of merits, great experience as a Judge, unrivalled ability, and great confidence, which he had earned, Sir Asutosh was called to fill the highest judicial appointment, as Acting Chief Justice of Bengal. He was the third illustrous Indian who was placed in that high and most exalted position and ornamented the Bench, the two previous being the late Sir Ramesh Chunder Mitter and the late Sir Chunder Madhab Ghose. It is needless here to make reference to the enormous mass of judicial decisions which emanated from Sir Asutosh. They have struck a new vein in the jurisprudence of this country. The lucidity, the grace and elegance, the cogency and precision, with which he stated the facts and discussed the points of law in his judgments, have secured for him an exceptional reputation as a Judge. He had a stupendous memory. Possessing, as he did, consummate knowledge of law, mastery of the reported cases, he had wonderful power and aptitude of accurately extracting sound principles from past cases and fitting them to the case in hand. His judgments, luminous, full of profound learning, and erudition as they are, are sure to perpetuate his memory. In short Sir Asutosh has left name and reputation which no time will obliterate.

While Sir Asutosh, as a Judge, deserved a perpetual name, his work, as a great educationist, lays claim to an equal longevity. He, true lover of his country as he was, felt that in education lies the greater enlightenment of India. He very rightly realized that it is the education which will inculcate real toleration, higher sense of duty and justice, and a spirit of charity. With these and many other noble objects in view he gave his precious time to the cause of education in Bengal. As a Fellow and Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, for many years, he secured to the graduates of that University many valuable privileges. The post-graduate classes of the University will remain, as an ever-lasting memorial of his sagacity and genuine love for learning. In brief it is he who practically made the University of Calcutta what it is at present.

Sir Asutosh was one of the greatest sons of India. His towering personality and force of character commanded respect. His perserverance was simply grand. He was a great jurist, and a man of extraordinary talent and extraordinary industry. His unique services constitute a record of which India is entitled to be proud. His untimely and sudden death has produced a shocking effect on the public mind. His demise means an irreparable loss to Bengal, in particular, and India, in general. We are suddenly bereaved of our great man and I express my deepest sorrows on this sad occasion of universal mourning.

COMMERCIAL.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 5

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th June, 1924.

Cotton	9 832	Bales
Wheat	36 256	Qrs.
Linseed	32,717	"
Rapeseed etc.	4194	"
Gingellyseed	418	"
Poppyseed	413	"
Groundnuts	2252	"
Castorseed	3 384	"
Rice	84 37	"
Myrabollams	4247	"
Cottonseed	7064	"
Mowrasced	81	"
Gram	4337	"
Juwar	700	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	1737	"
Bajri	4622	"
Coal	755	Tons

3 day's total.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June, 5.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1	0	6
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	6
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	9
David	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	3
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	6
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0	15	6
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Light-house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	..No. 40-1	1	11	6
Japan	..No. 42-2	1	14	6
Japan	..No. 20	1	3	3
Japan	..No. 32	1	8	6

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL

Bombay, June 5,

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi :—			
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	6
Elphinstone	1	1	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	3
Phoenix per lb.	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	3
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1	6	9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	7	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	3
Long Cloth + Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	0
Phelvan		..	
Century (Bugle) per lb	1	6	6
Diamond Chula	1	5	9
Tata (Parji)	1	5	9
Salita.—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	10	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textle (Bcycle) per lb.	1	9	6
Dhooties 10 yards —			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	3
Textile (Bicycle per lb.	1	7	9
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per pece	6	10	6
Swan Finlay per pepiece	6	12	0
Pearl		..	
Hindustan per piece	7	3	0
Check 5 1/2 lbs. Grey Drill : —			
Bleached Check			
Kasturehand per pice	8	0	0
Bombay United per piece ..	8	0	0
Black Check—			
Textile per piece	8	0	0
Gabrun No. 5124			
Pearl	12	8	0
Hindustan	12	12	0

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 4th June, 1924.

1923-24 1922-23 Difference.

Receipts for the bi-week from 30th May to 2nd June 1924 ..	14098	30129	—15431
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 2nd June, 1924	3099093	3305851	—205853
Shipments for the bi-week from 30th May, to 2nd June, 1924.			
Europe:—			
United Kingdom. ..	2217		—2217
Continent	23197	9567	+13630
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	28952	34331	—5379
Total ..	52149	46115	+6034
Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 2nd June, 1924.			
Europ ;—			
United Kingdom ..	140548	105987	+34561
Continent ..	849702	585934	+263528
China	197258	339726	—142468
Japan	1177320	1468826	—291506
Coast Ports ..	48172x	44401	+3771
Total ..	2413060	2544874	—131814
Afloat in harbour Europe	12871	3944	+8930
Do China, Japan and Coast Ports	15203	65993	—50490

xIncluding 22973 bales for U. S. of America

Note:—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subjects to correction on publication of ships manifests.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £19 7/8, June/July sellers.

Linseed Tone—Quiet and practically nothing doing.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Not— 37 3/8 June/July/August sellers. 36/3 September/December value.

THE WEATHER.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 4th June, 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 am., 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.707	in.
Temperature of air	88.0	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	79.0	"
Dew point	75.0	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	66.%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	3.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	94.2	"
Minimum	83.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW, W. WNW, WS.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles	141	
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a m. of 5th		

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	June	h. m.	h. m.	June	h. m.	h. m
Th.		4 25	1 11		58 1	1
	5	45 25	1	5	15 20	10
F.		31 26	5 12		19 42	8
	6	25 28	1	6	25 20	2
Sat.		5 24	6 13		46 12	9 1
	7	18 24	3	7	19 18	1 5
S.		50 24	3 14			8 10
	8	34 24	8	8	56	
M.		2 59	24 6		8 59	18 5
	9	15 40	26 5	9	22 30	19 11
Tu.		4 0	24 3		9 55	19 19
	10	16 33	26 3	10	23 36	26
W.		5 13	24 5		11 15	19 8
	11	17 31	26 2	11		

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 5TH OF JUNE 1924.

STATIONS	Temp in Shada. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st May to date.	Departure 1st May to date.
PUNJAB				
Multan ..	107.0	79.3	..	—0.01
Rawalpindi ..	103.2	73.1	..	—0.17
Lahore ..	107.1	80.8	..	—0.05
Hissar ..	110.4	77.4	..	—0.06
Ambala ..	109.3	82.7	..	..
Delhi ..	107.8	85.9	..	—0.08
UNITED PROVINCES—				
Agra	110.2	81.8	..	—0.01
Mainpuri ..	112.5	81.9	..	..
Jhansi ..	110.0	87.2	..	..
Cawnpore ..	109.6	83.7	..	—0.17
Allahabad ..	111.9	83.6	..	—0.05
SIND				
Jacobabad ..	110.5	85.2	..	..
Karachi ..	91.3	82.9	..	—0.02
RAJPUTAN				
Ajmer ..	103.6	77.8	..	—0.05
Jaipur ..	106.3	79.8	..	—0.05
Kotah ..	106.2	83.6	..	—0.25
Mount Abu ..	85.8	61.4	0.12	+0.12
KATHIAWAR				
Bhuj ..	97.2	67.5	..	—0.03
Dwarka ..	90.8	83.8	..	—0.10
Veraval ..	88.4	83.0	..	—0.12
Rajkot ..	104.0	80.5	..	—0.03
Bhavnagar Para ..	102.8	80.7	..	—0.24
GUJARAT				
Surat ..	95.1	82.6	..	—0.17
Ahmedabad ..	108.0	81.3	..	..
Deesa ..	106.0	76.0	0.50	+0.45
CENTRAL India West				
Neemuch ..	102.7	80.6	..	—0.10
Indore ..	101.7	79.6	..	—0.29
CENTRAL PROVINCES				
Jubbulpore ..	105.1	80.9	..	—0.02
Saugor ..	103.8	80.0	..	..
Hoshangabad ..	107.7	80.8	..	—0.27
Khandwa ..	106.5	83.2	..	—0.23
Akola ..	107.4	82.7	..	—0.44
Amraoti ..	106.0	81.0	..	—0.52
Nagpur ..	110.5	80.1	..	—0.81
Chanda ..	112.6	80.8	..	—0.52
Raipur	110.4	84.8	..	—0.47
KONKAN				
Bombay	91.2	84.0	..	—1.36
Ratnagiri	91.3	84.0	..	—2.95
Mormugao	89.8	80.2	0.77	—1.98
Katwar	90.8	78.7	2.78	—1.80
BOMBAY DECCAN				
Malegaon ..	103.2	75.0	..	—0.51
Ahmednagar	100.0	71.8	..	—0.64
Poona ..	95.8	72.7	..	—0.67
Sholapur ..	101.2	77.6	..	—0.78
Bijapur ..	99.4	75.7	..	—0.67
Belgaum ..	91.4	69.4	0.07	—1.66
HYDERABAD				
Aurangabad	101.8	74.2	..	—0.56
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	110.2	87.1	..	—0.26
Hyderabad ..	105.8	85.6	..	—0.61
MALABAR AND CEYLON				
Mangalore ..	..	..	..	..
Calicut ..	..	..	..	..
Cochin ..	..	..	..	..
Colombo ..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—				
Masulipatam	112.2	86.6	..	—0.56
Bellary ..	99.5	77.4	..	—0.15
Cuddapah ..	104.0	84.7	..	—0.44
Madras ..	103.5	83.0	..	—0.31
Bangalore ..	85.1	68.1	1.16	+0.31
Combatore ..	96.7	66.5	2.72	—2.46
Trichinopoly ..	94.8	73.5	..	—0.30
Negapatam ..	..	..	..	..

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 5th June 1924.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 5th June 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded over Multan and Delhi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect in the north and east of the province. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 110 deg. at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear over the east of the province and lightly to moderately clouded over the west. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Allahabad; the minimum was almost normal in the whole of the province. Mainpuri recorded a maximum temperature of 113 deg. yesterday.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.12" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over Bikaner and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jodhpur and Jaipur. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Jacobabad and the minimum at Bikaner, Ajmer and Mount Abu. The thermometer rose yesterday to 111 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa reports 0.50" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Kathiawar and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and at Deesa. Temperature was almost normal except at Bhuj and Deesa, where the minimum was lower than usual. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 108 deg. at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the east of the province and clear or lightly clouded over the west. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the east Central Provinces and the minimum at Chanda and Nagpur. A maximum temperature of 113 deg. was recorded yesterday at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Mormugao has had 0.70" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the area of rainfall and lightly clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal except at Ratnagiri, where the minimum was higher than usual. At Bombay temperature attained a maximum value of 94.2 deg. (4 deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 84.0 deg. (3 deg above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in east Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual in the former area and the maximum alone at Belgaum. The thermometer rose to 110 deg. at Nizamabad yesterday.

General Remarks.—Information is wanting from Malabar coast stations except from Trivandrum which reports heavy rainfall and a very rough sea. The monsoon has extended into the south Konkan where rain has fallen locally. A few falls have also occurred in southeast Madras, Gujarat and Rajputana. The amounts which remain to be mentioned are, (Trivendrum 2.80" and Coimbatore 2.26").

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 4th June 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has appeared on the Malabar coast with rough seas and heavy rain but pressure conditions are not favourable for rapid extension inland. The monsoon remains fairly active in the south of Bay. Temperature is about 8 deg. above normal in Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Mysore and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in southeast Madras.

The Chief amounts were:—Victoria Point, Tavoy, one inch.; Mergui two; Moulmein two; Mercara, one and a half; Mangalore Cochin two; Calicut seven; Trivandrum one.

TEA DIVIDENDS.

London, June 3.

Following are the dividends given during the year:—

Rupajuli	30 per cent.
Choirallie	100 per cent.
Romai	70 per cent.
Dhendai	40 per cent.

TEA COMPANIES DIVIDENDS.

London, June 4.

The following are the dividends given for the year:—

Chulsa 30 per cent.
Dooars 50 per cent.
Empire of India and Ceylon 50 per cent.
Single 40 per cent.
Maku Assam 30 per cent. tax free.

MONTHLY EXPORTS IN MAY.

Liverpool, June 2.

From America to Great Britain 77,000
From America to Continent 276,000
From America to Japan 29,000

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

Slow and demand is barely maintained.

BENGAL HINDU MAHASABHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SERAJGANJ, June 3.

The Hindu Mahasabha passed a resolution in favour of drinking water from the so-called depressed classes. On the proposal of the President, Babu Sabhadhar Roy, a practical demonstration of the resolution was given by the delegates by eating sweets and drinking water given them by members of the depressed classes.

Other resolutions supported the Shuddhi movement and decided to take it up in Bengal, and the reinstatement into society of abducted women.

After a long discussion, the Conference condemned the acts of the Mahant of Tarakeshwar and suggested the appointment of a representative Hindu Committee to take charge of the temple and *debutter* properties and expressed full sympathy for the Satyagraha movement.

STATE BANQUET AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 4.

The State banquet at the Viceregal Lodge, last night, in celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor was followed by a brilliant reception held by the Viceroy and Countess of Reading. At the banquet, covers were laid for over 80 guests including the Governor of Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief, members of the Executive Council, Presidents of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, Chief of General Staff and other principal officers of the Army headquarters, Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to the Government and other Civil and Military officers.

MR. ANDREWS LEAVES FOR HONGKONG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

Mr. C. F. Andrews left Calcutta on Wednesday for Hongkong where he will meet Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who is leaving for Japan on the 15th instant.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

AN UNEVENTFUL YEAR.

The Director of Information writes:—

"I am fortunate in being able to record another uneventful year," says the Commissioner of Police, Bombay in his annual report for 1923. "No undue strain was placed on the police as the result either of political excitement or of industrial. There were various events of political importance such as Council elections, hartal and procession in connection with the Kenya question, the Turkish Peace celebrations, the arrival of the Ali Brothers after release from prison, some of which attracted large crowds. Nevertheless the orderliness and good temper of the crowds greatly lightened the police labours on these occasions."

STRIKES.

There were few strikes of short duration. The only one in which violence was exhibited was the lightning strike at the Matunga Workshops of December 11. Some policemen were injured but after the initial outbreak, which did not last long, there was no further disorder.

The patrol system was substituted in 1923 for the fixed post system as means of protection at night. Theoretically it is undoubtedly a better system, though, as the figures of crime for the year will show, it did not effect any improvement in the violence of crime during the year. "One reason for this may be that we were several hundred men below strength throughout the year and were not able to put the number of men on patrol duty who should have been."

There has been a further increase in the total number of cognisable and non-cognisable cases. The figure of 1,12,163 in 1922 rose to 1,22,086 in 1923. This is largely due to the increase in petty miscellaneous offences from 9, 716 in 1922 to 107,770 in 1923. Prosecutions against hawkers and squatters for causing obstruction in public thoroughfares and prosecutions under the Bombay Public Conveyances Act are mainly responsible for the increase.

INCREASE IN SERIOUS OFFENCES.

There has been an increase of 69 in serious offences against the person and property. The number of murders rose from 30 to 38, while attempts at murder and culpable homicide rose from 13 to 25. The additions to the investigating staff will make it possible to deal more efficiently with crime as it occurs.

1,334 professional beggars were dealt with under the Bombay City Police Act of whom 51 were deported. The beggar nuisance shows no signs of abatement in spite of the number of mendicants prosecuted and deported. If the Bombay Children's Bill becomes law, it is likely to reduce the number of juvenile beggars as it will enable the Courts to send them to Reformatory Schools.

The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognisable cases amounted to Rs. 22,85,000 as compared with Rs. 22,79,000 the previous year. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 4,76,000 covering a percentage of 20.85 as compared with 25.27 in 1922. There is thus a decline of 4 per cent in the recovery percentage. "The recovery percentage is however not the only criterion by which the efficiency of the police should be judged," observes the Commissioner of Police "because the non-recovery of property is due to a variety of causes."

PREVENTIVE ACTION.

With regard to preventive action taken by the police, 28 persons as against 52 in the previous year were placed before the magistracy under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. The number of cases put up was small but the results were good as out of 28 cases 24 convictions were obtained. "The hearing is however very protracted and it is doubtful whether the results attained are commensurate with the labour expended in the preparation. On the other hand good use is made of Section 112 of the Police Act. The evidence in such cases is of a summary nature and the magistracy are not reluctant to inflict deterrent sentences. It is not therefore surprising that Chapter VIII cases do not find favour either with the magistrates or the police officers in charge of Sections. There is also little doubt that evidence for Chapter cases is not so easily procured in a big city as in the mofussil, for in the city there is not that knowledge of one's neighbours' affairs that is such a characteristic of village life."

TRAFFIC FATALITIES.

During the year under review, 1,606 motor cars, 298 cycles and 127 heavy motor vehicles were registered. The total number of motor vehicles running in the Bombay City was nearly 8,973. Accidents due to motor vehicles numbered 1861 or 19 less than last year. There were 56 fatal motor vehicle accidents or 17 less than in the previous year,—an improvement probably due to the bettter methods of traffic control which have been introduced into the city. In London with seven times the population of Bombay there were 560 fatal motor accidents in 1922 or ten times the number recorded in Bombay in 1923. In Calcutta which has much the same population as Bombay and a much bigger police force, there were 63 accidents in 1923 against 56 in this city.

Dealing with street accidents the Commissioner reports that there were 94 persons killed and 2,837 injured during 1923, as compared with 110 killed and 2,255 injured in the previous year.

The housing of the police is on its way to completion. Unfortunately there are a large number of vacancies in the Force but there is a considerable reduction in the number of resignations. 99 members resigned the Force as compared with 166 in the previous year.

The population of the city according to the census of 1921 is 11,75,914 and the proportion of crime to population stands at 1 to 13.04 as compared with 1 to 14.31 in 1922 and 16.11 in 1921.

AN ARREST AT TUNI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, June 4.

Mr. Rallapalli Kasanna of Tuni who was arrested a few days back in connection with the Agency Fituri, is now kept in Krishnadevipeta. I understand that several other people living in the neighbourhood of Krishnadevipeta have been arrested and that they will be tried by special magistrates. I understand that these trials begin to-morrow, the 5th insant.

A Chittagong message of June 3rd says the hearing of the case against Parmanand Dutt who is under arrest in connection with the murder of Prafulla Kumar Roy, Sub-Inspector of Police, has been postponed to 12th June. The Magistrate rejected application for bail on behalf of Dutt, and has refused permission to allow interviews with the prisoner in jail.

BOMBAY LABOUR OFFICE.

QUESTIONS IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, M.L.C., (Bombay South), has given notice of the following questions to be asked in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the following information in respect of the Establishment in the City of Bombay Improvement Trust:—

(i) How many posts are there of Officers carrying a salary of Rs. 1,000, and above?

(ii) How many posts are there of Officers carrying a salary of Rs. 500, and above?

(iii) How many of the posts in (i) and (ii) are held by (a) Indians, and (b) What are their qualifications?

(iv) How many of them are (1) Indian Christians? (2) Jews? (3) Mahomedans? (4) Hindoos, and (5) Parsis?

(v) How many of the employees including subordinates and clerks are (a) Government pensioners re-employed and on what pay? (b) On extensions and how many years?

LABOUR OFFICE.

2. Will the Government be pleased to state whether their attention is drawn to the following letter which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 2nd November, 1923, which runs as under:—

(a) Is the present Director of Labour, Mr. Findlay Shirras, writing a book on Public Finance in his private capacity?

(b) Does he utilize the services of the office stenographer, clerks, senior and junior, and comptometer operators during Office hours in the preparation of tables, charts, dates, etc., in connection with his book?

(c) If the Director of Labour and his staff can find time to do private work during office hours, cannot the Government of Bombay find some other way of utilizing their services in the public interest in these days of economy and retrenchment?

(d) In the "Labour Gazette," we find that several books are ordered for the Labour Office Library. Surely the Labour Office does not deal with Financial Matters. If so, what are those books ordered for?

(e) Where is the necessity for two expensive Directors of Labour and Industries? Why should not the Government of Bombay amalgamate these two offices into one Department of Industries and Labour as in the Government of India and thus show their solicitude for the tax-payers' interests?

3. The article on Economic Enquiry in the "Labour Gazette," of February, 1924, wherein the Hon. Mr. Sethna's reference to Mr. Shirras' book in the Council of State on 4th February, 1924, is quoted at full length?

4. Was a surprise visit paid to the Labour Office in order to ascertain the truth? If not why not?

5. What exemplary action have the Government taken or do propose to take to put a stop to this grave misuse of public funds and to avoid its recurrence in future?

6. What do Government propose to amalgamate the Offices of the Directors of Industries and Labour into one Department as in the Government of India?

NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE, BELGAUM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, June 3.

The Non-Brahmin Conference, which was specially convened by Mr. A.B. Latthe to bring together all the leading representatives of the non-Brahmins in the Deccan for the purpose of settling the differences and adopting some well-defined principles on which the party should be reorganised, was quite a successful event, all the groups being well represented. Rao Saheb P.G. Halkatti of Bijapur occupied the chair. The Hon'ble Mr. Jadhav was also present. After the preliminaries were over, Mr. P.R. Chikodi moved a resolution that Non-Brahmins should be free to join and co-operate with the other political bodies in India in such matters as promote and guard the interests of the masses by peaceful and legitimate means. There is at present nothing in the constitution of any Non-Brahmin institution or party to prevent its members from joining any other political party they like. But the intention of Mr. Chikodi in moving such a resolution was to remove the wrong impression, which a few interested persons were spreading, that a Non-Brahmin could not join any other political party. Mr. Chikodi pointed out that it was a false impression and meant restriction on individual liberty, which was bound to have a disastrous effect on the political development of the Non-Brahmins themselves. Every one must be free to co-operate with another, provided there was no sacrifice of principles. Some members vehemently urged that Non-Brahmins should always remain aloof from all other political parties, good or bad. After a heated debate the resolution was passed by a small majority. Some questioned the result and Messrs. Chikodi and Dalvi, M.L.C., demanded a division, which the President did not grant. It is said that the Hon'ble Mr. Jadhav voted against the resolution. Considerable time was unnecessarily wasted in considering the constitution of the party and although no constitution was agreed upon, an Executive Committee was appointed. The Conference then adopted a resolution to the effect that the Government of India Act was fundamentally defective, that a Royal Commission should be appointed to examine the defects and suggest the necessary amendments, and that the Act should be amended as early as possible without waiting till the completion of the statutory period of 10 years. Two more resolutions of an important nature were passed by the Conference and both were moved by Mr. Chikodi. One referred to the unsatisfactory financial recommendations of the Excise Committee and the other disapproved the failure of the present Government to bring into operation the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923.

N. W. F. TO BALUCHISTAN.

A LETTER ON REFORMS.

Letter from the North West Frontier Province to Baluchistan on the introduction of the Reforms:—

My dear Balie.—

Just a line to rouse you from morbific sleep. You are over-sleeping yourself. Be up and doing. Labour warms, sloth harms. The whole world is astir. Things are moving very rapidly. The Press and the platform are unusually busy. But you are mutely silent in spite of being triungual. Become articulate. The day of taciturnity is past. Eloquence reigns supreme to utter strong emotion in correct, appropriate, expressive, fluent, elegant, persuasive and forcible language. In your case loquacity will do and will be excusible; but silence will be a sin of omission. Rise, gird up your loins and demand your rights. Have and give no peace till you get them, and turn your present existence which is no better than prolonged death into genuine life worth living. When you have got your rights and privileges, I feel confident you will not be found wanting in discharging your obligations and responsibilities in a manly manner. I have resolved to obtain my dues and am determined to do or die. Your old friend and my older acquaintance Mr. Denys Bray and his associates have recommended the immediate partial restoration of my rights. These recommendations are the irreducible minimum that I can accept for the present. But I hear that Lord Reading and his over-Lord, Lord Olivier who were first prepared to accord sanction to them, are now vacillating. They can't waver long and will soon have to decide one way or the other. We have conflicting aims. They are bent on prolonging my wardship and I am resolutely determind to end and replace it by comradeship. I am an octogenarian and yet according to them am a minor. The continuance or termination of our connection will depend on the immediate policy and ultimate ideals of the Sirkar, big and small, near and distant. In this connection I have to make a suggestion. The other night Sir Robert Sandeman came from the spirit-world and had a spirited discussion with me in a *tete-t-tete* in the Land of Nod on the present political situation. *Inter alia* he said to me "why don't my Balie and yourself take the logical step of uniting. The objection of tinmess will, by this union, go by the board. The tongues of your many foes will be silenced and the hands of your few friends strengthened. It will conduce to your getting what the Punjab and your other brethren have got. I, too, on my part will use my influence with my compatriots the powers-that-be when they are in a sub-conscious or over-conscious state and I expect to succeed. I would suggest Mr. Denys Bray to be your first constitutional Manager. What do you say to this dear Balie? It is a good idea I think.

Perhaps you will talk the matter over with our Hon'ble Denys Bray. He is now a much bigger Sahib than he was when with us, while we compulsorily remain the same stunted little fellows, as he left us. He is the Wazir-i-Azam of the Farman-farma of Hindustan. I must enjoin you not to talk to him in your ancient mellifluous melodious sing-song manner but in a true modern Baluchi harsh grating voice and phraseology calling figs figs and a spade a spade. He may not quite approve of your language but thanks to him, his confreres, and his chiefs you are not parliamentary yet. Play the brayer with him if necessary. Ask him to obtain for you real pucca justice not justices' justice from the Ex-Lord Chief-Justice of England who has widely proclaimed to leave mementos of justice behind him in India. Here is an opportunity for him. Let us see whether his profession and practice correspond. I hope they will.

Your affectionate Brother,
FRONTIE.

(North West Frontier Province).

INDIAN TAXATION COMMITTEE.

PROTEST AGAINST PERSONNEL BY INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

The Indian Association of Calcutta has sent a telegram to the Viceroy protesting against the personnel of the Indian Taxation Committee as being not properly representative of the classes who are likely to be most affected. The Association urges on the Government the necessity of supplying public bodies with the data collected for the proposed enquiry.

VAIKOM MOVEMENT.

DEWAN'S EFFORTS TO ARRIVE AT SETTLEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, June 4.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar of Salem has been invited to meet the Dewan of Travancore to discuss the situation with him with a view, if possible, to arrive at a settlement.

A Masulipatam message of June 4th says, 42 men have been arrested by the police at Gudiwada for making counterfeit notes worth Rs. 100 each. It is alleged that notes worth Rs. 15,000 together with instruments used in manufacturing counterfeit notes have been found in their possession.—A. P.

Any stubborn pain in the small of the back is good cause to suspect weak kidneys, for that is just where the kidneys are, the natural spot for kidney pains.

Heavy, throbbing backache and sharp twinges when you stoop, bend or give your back a sudden twist, tell you of inflamed kidneys; kidneys sore, overworked and tired.

The kidneys have enough to do when you are in good health to filter the blood free of uric acid poisons. Colds, fevers, overwork or excesses of any sort, congest and overwork the kidneys. Unless promptly relieved what was at first a simple inflammation, will turn in time to gravel, dropsy, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, or some chronic form of kidney disease.

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PROPOSED JOGESHWARI STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I crave hospitality of your columns to publish the following:—

A Railway station between Andheri and Goregaon being absolutely necessary, a site near Jogeshwari has been selected and the new station is likely to be called by the same name. But, unfortunately, the site proposed by the Railway authorities does not meet with the approval of the inhabitants between Jogeshwari and Andheri. The proposed site is north of cabin No. 25 which is not only isolated and very scarcely populated but the prospects of early development, to say the least is very remote. Whereas, if the station is built south of cabin No. 25 i.e., between cabin No. 24 and 25, where there is vacant land, owned by the Railway itself, it would afford great convenience to tenants of Saraswat Co-operative Society, Hindu Friends' Co-operative Society, Malcom Baug Parsi Colony, besides to the proposed Islamia College and the Christian inhabitants of the place.

I have therefore to request the Railway authorities that before taking any hasty step, they carefully consider the above and joint deliberations be held between the Railway authorities and the inhabitants for whose good and convenience the station is to be built to decide which spot would suit the public most.

I hope you too, Sir, would help the public with your opinion and discussion in your columns.—Yours, etc.,

M. C. MODI.

Girgaon, June 4.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

REAPPORNTMENT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

A Press Note, issued by the Development Department states:—

"The period of three years, for which the two Advisory Committees, one for Bombay City and the other for the Bombay Suburban Division, mentioned in Government Press Note No. S.A. 1952, dated the 7th May 1921 having expired, the Governor in Council has re-appointed the two advisory committees for a further period of three years. There are reconstituted as under:—

(i) For Bombay City.—Two members elected by the Municipal Corporation, Bombay; one member by the City of Bombay Improvement Trust; one member by the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay; one member by the Millowners' Association, Bombay; one member by the Indian Merchants' Chamber; one member by the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association; and two members nominated by Government to represent the working classes in Bombay.

(ii) For Bombay Suburban Division.—One member elected by each of the Municipalities of Bandra, Kurla and Ghatkopar-Kirol and one by the Notified Area Committees in the Bombay Suburban District.

2. The following is the list of the representatives elected by these public bodies and nominated by Government:—

BOMBAY CITY.

Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Esquire, B.A. (Municipal Corporation, Bombay), Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, L.M. & S., L.V.Sc., F.R.S.I. (Lond). (Municipal Corporation Bombay) Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust (City of Bombay Improvement Trust), E. C. Reid, Esquire (Chamber of Commerce, Bombay), Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Esquire (Millowners' Association, Bombay), Man-Mohandas Ramji, Esquire (Indian Merchants' Chamber), F. G. Scowen, Esquire (Bombay Presidency Trades' Association). Nominated by Government:—Sitaram Kesav Bole, Esquire, M.L.C. (Working classes in Bombay), Joseph Baptista, Esquire, L.C.E. (Bom.), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar.-at-Law, M.L.C. (Working classes in Bombay).

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION.

Augustus Pereira, Esquire (Bandra Municipality), D. D. Rodrigues, Esquire (Kurla Municipality), P. J. Vakil, Esquire, B.A. LL.B. (Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality), Jamnejay Chhabildas, Esquire (Notified Area Committees).

EXCISE RAIDS IN SALSETTE.

DETERRENT SENTENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Recently five persons, namely (1) Doming Jao; (2) Shinwar Dadu; (3) Raju Jao Fernandes; (4) Kitur Francis Nun and (5) Bai Nathu Sowar Manglia All Christian inhabitants of Chowk, a village in North Salsette, District Thana, were charged by Mr. H. C. Cama, District Excise Inspector before the 2nd Class Magistrate of Thana with having in their possession certain excisable articles, utensils and appratus for the purpose of manufacturing liquor.

The prosecution case was that the Excise Department had obtained private information that on Sunday the 11th of May there was going to be a grand festival held in the Christian village of Chowk in connection with the "First Communion" of the village children and that the villagers were going to celebrate the occasion with plenty of home-made liquor illicitly distilled. Inspector Cama following up the clue planned a simultaneous raid on various houses in the village, which was carried out in the small hours of Sunday with the result that the five accused were caught red-handed, some with caju liquor and toddy liquor in their possession.

The Inspector asked the Court to pass deterrent sentences of imprisonment on the accused as penalties of mere fines had no corrective effect whatever and there were cases when the accused after being fined went home and immediately resumed their illicit practices.

His Worship agreeing with the prosecution sentenced accused Nos. 1, 2 and 5 to two months rigorous imprisonment each.

Several other Abkari cases are pending.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON MR. SIDHVA.

DETAILS OF COURT MARTIAL PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 1.

The trial of Charles Blood, Airman of the Royal Air Force, Drigh Road, Karachi, for assaulting Mr. R. K. Sidhva and using abusive language while entering a Railway carriage at the Karachi Cantonment station on the 26th April, was proceeded with at Drigh Road by the District Court Martial comprising of three Military Judges. The case was filed by the Military Prosecutor on behalf of the Crown, and the accused was defended by a Military counsel. In all seven witnesses were produced on behalf of the prosecution (four soldiers who travelled in the same compartment, one Military police, Mr. Sidhva and Mr. E. H. Miller, Assistant Stationmaster, Karachi Cantonment station). The Court assembled at 9-20 a.m. on Friday, the 30th instant, when after the charge having been read in the presence of the accused and all witnesses, the Judges swore and kissed the Bible. Afterwards all the witnesses excepting the accused who is in custody and with the escort of two Military policemen was allowed to stay in the Court-room with the prosecuting and accused counsel. The proceedings were open to the public. Mr. Rewachand V. Thadani, who had proceeded to Drigh Road to watch the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Sidhva, made a request to take a seat near the counsel to assist in the proceedings. The Court objected to that on the ground that it was purely a military trial and Mr. Rewachand can only sit as a member of the public.

The first witness summoned was Mr. R. K. Sidhva. He stated that on the 26th April he was proceeding to Hyderabad and while trying to enter in a carriage he found that an airman had blocked the entrance and would not allow him to enter. After great persuasion and the interference of the guard he was allowed an entry. As he entered the carriage and kept his bedding on the floor, an airman standing near the back-door, used abusive language, caught him by the neck, gave a kick and pushed him off the carriage on to the platform. The kicks were not violent, but the grip on the neck was strong and painful. He did not fall on the platform because the train was not moving. The Assistant Stationmaster was then called, in whose presence he was again abused. While in the carriage an airman said that he would not have a seat in that carriage and if he persisted he would be thrown off the window. The Assistant Stationmaster called Mr. Moolchand, A. T. S., who was travelling in a first class carriage in the front. Military police was then called, and after a great deal they left in a body, and Mr. Sidhva was allowed by the Railway people a seat in the same carriage and was given two Railway policemen in the same carriage, also a Railway official.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. SIDHVA

Q.: You said when you entered the carriage an airman caught you from the back, how were you able to see him?

A.: We were standing side to side and I could see him very easily.

Q.: Are you a member of the Congress Committee?

A.: Yes, I am.

Q.: Are you a member of the Khilafat Committee?

A.: No.

Q.: Are you paid by the Congress Committee?

A.: No, not a pie; such a statement would be untrue.

Q.: Do you specialize in the public grievances?

President of the Court: What do you mean by specializing in public grievances?

Counsel for the prosecution: Sir, it is incorrect English. This would mean that Mr. Sidhva is specialized in producing grievances. I think he means that Mr. Sidhva is specialized in redressing the public grievances.

Counsel for the defence: You may take that way.

Mr. Sidhva: I am interesting in having the public grievances redressed.

Q.: Are you specialized in the Railway passengers' grievances?

A.: Yes, I take interest in getting the grievances of the passengers redressed by placing the grievances before the authorities.

Q.: Why did you proceed to Hyderabad?

A.: To attend a Hindu-Muslim Conciliation Board meeting.

Second Judge: Muslim or Mahomedan?

A.: You may call any name.

Q.: Was the carriage in which you entered labelled "Reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians"?

A.: No.

Q.: You did not notice?

Q.: It was not reserved so. In fact my attention was never drawn by the Railway authorities. On the contrary they assisted me in getting into the said carriage.

Q.: Did you make an attempt to see that there was any room in other carriage?

A.: My original intention was to travel in a through Karachi-Hyderabad carriage to avoid transhipment at Kotri. I proceeded to that carriage at the extreme end of the train; but having seen it almost full I proceeded to another carriage and having come across this carriage I thought of getting into it because the soldiers were bound for Drigh Road only and I would then have a seat comfortably.

Accused's Counsel: Well, I don't want all that.

Counsel for prosecution: Sir, this piece of evidence is very important and I wish to have it recorded.

The statement was accordingly recorded.

Q.: But then you asserted your right to travel in that carriage?

A.: Certainly, at a subsequent issue when I was refused I determined to travel by the same carriage.

Q.: What dress you wore when you were travelling?

A.: The same dress that I now have.

Q.: What kind of dress is it?

A.: It is a neat dress.

Q.: But what kind is it?

A.: You may call it any kind.

Q.: I mean it is a Parsi dress?

A.: Yes.

EVIDENCE OF ASSISTANT STATIONMASTER.

The next witness was Mr. Miller, Assistant Stationmaster. He stated that Mr. Sidhva lodged a complaint to him that the Military soldiers would not allow him a seat and that he was assaulted, and abused. He went to the carriage and in his presence he was abused. He then went to call the A. T. S. who was travelling with the same train. Military police was then called and the Stationmaster who was in his bungalow was also called, and eventually the soldiers left in a body and Mr. Sidhva was seated in the same carriage.

Cross-examined: He said the carriage was labelled "Reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians"? Q.: Why did you then allow Mr. Sidhva an entry?

A.: Parsis are allowed. The witness said that there was room for Mr. Sidhva to get into that carriage.

The military police who took down the name of the airman gave evidence to the effect that he took down the name of "Macpherlain" as pointed out by an Indian passenger.

Soldier Macpherlain, who was originally charged of the assault, said he came late and he was not in the carriage during the scuffle.

The other soldiers who had accompanied the accused stated that accused was peacefully seated in the middle bench and they heard the scuffle and eventually the Indian passenger pushed out of the compartment. Who did so they did not know.

The last witness stated that while coming together on the following day the accused told him that Macpherlain did not commit an assault, but that he did it. In cross-examination witness stated that he is deaf and it may be that accused told him that Macpherlain did not do it any more than I did it.

Prosecution witnesses having been finished, the accused was asked if he had any evidence, and he called in two defence witnesses who gave evidence.

Counsel for the defence then stated that under the English law, accused would be put in the witness-box as a defence witness. He was allowed.

The accused said on the 26th April at Cantonment station I searched for an intermediate carriage. I was shown a third class carriage which was labelled "Reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians." The carriage was very full, 25 persons were in. I noticed certain amount of tussel going on. I was out all along. During the scuffle I managed to get in and seated on the bench. The Indian passenger was speaking very excitingly and eventually he was pushed out of the carriage and his bedding thrown out. I took no part. The remark I made to witness was that Macpherlain did not do it neither did I do it.

Cross-examined by the prosecuting counsel witness said: I remember the Commanding Officer making exhaustive enquiries in this matter before I was charged. The Commanding Officer spent long time in investigating. This was before the charge against Macpherlain was made. He saw 12 to 15 airmen amongst me. I told him that I was not in the train. He did not call me the second time. I went in twice.

Q.: Did you make any admission before the Commanding Officer?

Witness turned to his lawyer to know whether he could answer this question.

Q.: Are you certain when you entered the carriage the Indian was already in?—A.: Yes.

Q.: Do you remember few days following this incident the Commanding Officer closely questioned 10 or 15 men of the incident at the station and that you were amongst those who were questioned?—A.: Yes.

Q.: Do you remember some were questioned twice or thrice?—A.: Yes.

Q.: Were you called more than once?—A.: Yes.

Q.: Did you make any admission before the Commanding Officer in connection with this incident?

Accused goes to his counsel to ascertain whether he can answer this question.

Defence counsel protested that such a question was inadmissible. After some discussion and reference to law-books the President of the Court said such a question was admissible.

Q.: Have you made any admission in this case before the Commanding Officer?—A. Yes.

Q.: What was the nature of admission?—A.: Accused again goes to his counsel and then says when I was confronted with the statement of Maclean that I had done it, I admitted that such odds were against me I had better say nothing.

Q.: Did the Commanding Officer give you any reason of hope that any admission on your part would be to your advantage?—A.: No.

Q.: Was the admission made by you freely and voluntarily?—A.: Yes.

Q.: When was the admission made?—A.: When no charge was framed against me.

Counsel for the accused then made a short speech and stated there was no evidence against the accused that he assaulted Mr. Sidhva. The last prosecution witness stated that accused said he did it, but he admits that he was deaf and that he may have heard him saying that "Macpherlain did not do any more than I did." It was voluntary admission, but it was on the spur of the moment. Taking for granted that he made an admission, there was no record of corroboration of such an admission. Mr. Sidhva was a Non-co-operator and an agitator, and therefore brought about this matter. The accused was innocent and he told the Court to take his youth into consideration.

The prosecution counsel said that the case was very simple. There was no doubt that the accused assaulted Mr. Sidhva. Defence witnesses said that accused was seated peacefully, but the accused said that he was not there. He has made a confession before the Officer Commanding; he did so voluntarily. There was no doubt that the accused was guilty of assault on Mr. Sidhva.

The Court ordered that they would consider their findings with closed doors, and with the exception of the three Judges all left the Court-room. The proceedings terminated at 4 p.m. the same day.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Raja Banbehari Kapur, father of the Maharaja of Burdwan, died at the latter's residence in Alipore on Wednesday June 4, Calcutta, morning. He was a member of the old Bengal Legislative Council, Courts and Municipal and District Board offices in Burdwan were closed on Wednesday as a mark of respect to his memory.—A. P.

* * * *

A Calcutta message states:—

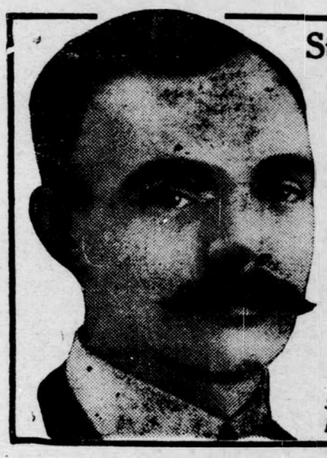
The death occurred on Wednesday June 4, Calcutta, of Raja Sreenath Roy of the Roy family which is one of the richest in Eastern Bengal and is interested in several business concerns in the Province.—A. P.

* * * *

The Committee of the Indian Association, have passed resolutions expressing their sense of national loss by the deaths of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee and Sir Ashutosh Chaudhury.—A. P.

* * * *

A well attended meeting of the citizens of Rangoon convened by representatives of the Indian, Burmese, Chinese and Anglo-Indian communities which was presided over by Dr. Ba Yn, President, Rangoon Corporation, passed a resolution expressing its sense of irreparable loss sustained by the cause of Indian Education and Social advancement by the deaths of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee and Sir Asutosh Chaudhury, and expressing condolence with the bereaved families.—A. P.



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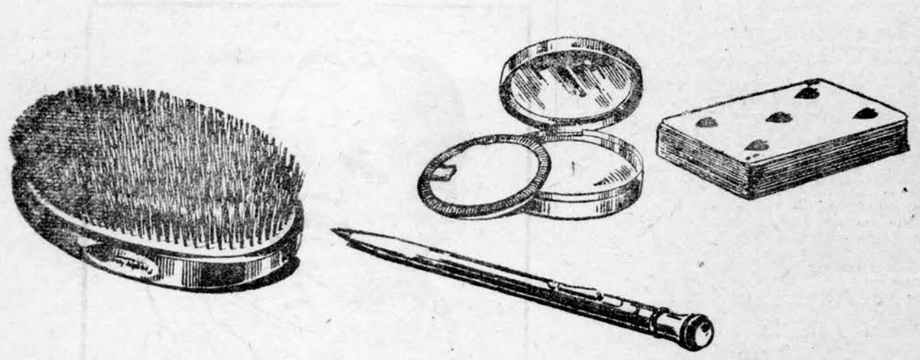

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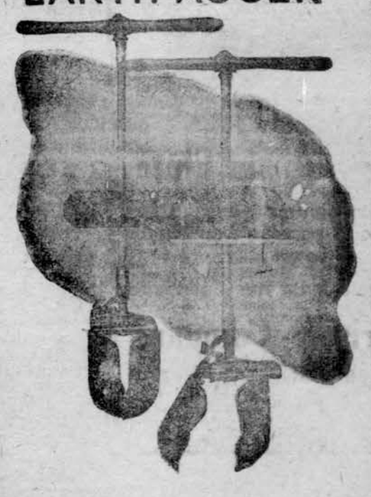

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